Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 135 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West ... gives full ... Rs. 8 from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 135 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about,	Steamers,	Tons.
5th July ..	Khyber ..	8 949
12th ,, ..	Cuina* ..	6,152
19th ,, ..	China ..	7,982

*Does not carry passengers.

There are 250 open cot passages available for gentlemen by the "CHINA" sailing on the 19th July. Passengers occupying this accommodation will be messed on second saloon lines and the fare to London is Rs. 450. Quotations for return tickets returning either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are no second saloon passages available by the "CHINA" as all second saloon cabines have been dismantled.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Passage fares liable to alteration without notice.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	"B"	SECOND SALOON. "C"	"A"	NATIVE SERVANTS DECK. "B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON :					
Single ..	816	756	696	576	516	250
Return..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single ..	768	720	660	552	492	230
Return..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th August ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
12th July ..	Barjora ..	Karachi & P Gulf
10th ,, ..	Dwarka ..	Karachi direct.
11th ,, ..	Gregory Apcar ..	E & S Africa noon
14th ,, ..	Linga ..	Karachi direct 1 p.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kitanegsa Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	25th June	11th July
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4852	1st July	10th July
Kosaku Maru	H. Nagashi.o	3187	13th July	24th July
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	3175	23rd July	2nd Aug.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Kirin Maru J. Fukaura 4763 20th June 4th July

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	20th June	10th July	Japan.
Bushu Maru	K. Uchigosi ..	7th July	15th July	Marseilles.
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi .	22nd July	25th ,,	Japan
Mitsuki Maru	S. Iwazawa ..	23rd July	2nd August	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Wang Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank purchases and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,0000 at 2/- } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL. Rs. 7,56,00,225/8/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 75,54,757/8/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir B. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any ccount does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 8/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDNAGAR.—Ganpat Tukaram.
AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Taj Mahal Hotel
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Book Stalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
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BROACH.—Hafijuddin Gulam Hoosein.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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DHARWAR.—Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
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HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Thackersingh.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDERABAD (DN.).—G. B. Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandell.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto and Sons.
JALNA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Abdulla Mahomed.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
KARACHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEERUT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatta.
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SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SIBI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WARDHA.—M. B. Deshpande.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 KNITTING MACHINES AND A BIG LOT OF MILITARY SOCKS, ETC.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th July, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort by order of a private gentleman:—

3 Knitting-machines, each having 84 needles, including 2 Griswold and 1 Automatic.
2 Knitting-machines, each having 120 needles; including 1 Besaz and 1 Foster.
1 Harrison knitting-machine containing 144 needles.
Besides this, 1 Big lot of needles, etc., and about 60 dozen of military socks.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOSIERY MERCHANTS AND INDIVIDUAL BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE GOODS PERTAINING TO THE HOSIERY SHOP.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort all the goods of a hosiery shop containing English cotton and woollen socks, sweaters soft and stiff collars, neck-ties, cotton and woollen frocks, mufflers, trosers, towels, cotton and woollen shirts, silk umbrellas, bed sheets kimonas, waterproof coats, sandal wood boxes, English robbins, cotton and woollen coatings, Gent's umbrellas, thermos flasks, besides some furniture including tables, stands, chairs, teapoys, etc.

By order of Office concerned:—
1 One big lot of polishing dusters.
Goods on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE,
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

INVESTORS.
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.
PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1288.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT, AT 9 A.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF ONE OLD HAY PRESS, ABOUT 10 TONS BARK, 43 BAGS WHEAT SWEEPINGS, OIL BARRELS AND BROKEN CASES, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at "H" Shed of Grain Depot, below the new Bridge at Tank Bunder, Mazagon, by order of the Store Officer, S. and T. (Embarkation):—

One old Hay Press, about 10 tons Bark, 43 bags (3,131 lbs.) Wheat Sweepings, Oil Barrels and Broken Cases, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery of within two days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES DASUTI DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th July, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the New Kaiseri-i-Hind Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd. and on account and at the risk of R. S. Haldipur, Esq.:—

54 bales each 150 pairs Dasuti Dhotees No. 667, 6 yards, 44 inches, weighing 1 14/16 lbs.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORE SUPPLIERS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Matubha Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor the proprietor of the National Trading Co. at the godowns at 10th Khetwadi Lane and Main Road the following goods consisting of:—

60 dozen Shuttles Wilsons.
160 dozen Shuttles other kind
33.8 dozen Roller Skins.
1 roll Sizing Flannel 68ft.
1 roll Sizing Flannel 66ft.
1 roll Roller Cloth.
1 roll Roller Cloth.
1 roll Clearer.
4 rolls Emery Fillets 1¼ft
4 rolls Emery Fillets 1ft
1 roll Hair Belting 5,515 ft.
1 roll Hair Belting 4,410 ft.
19 gross Pickers No. 4.
6 gross Temple Rollers.
9 gross Wire Springs 12 x 1¼ft.
29 dozen Reeds.
About 17 gross medium bow springs and rollers.
24 dozen Temple Cut Bars.
10 gross Comber Boards, fine quality.
2 gross Fork Holders.
P shape Buffers about 514½ lbs.
7 gross Country Pickers No. 4A.
33 gross Country Pickers No. 4B.
1 roll Cotton Rope 2'520 lbs.
Picking bands Green Chrome 112½ lbs. loose
9 nungs Asbestos Red Jointing Sheets 70 lbs.
5,000 nungs blue Dobby Harness.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 9, Bell Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

P. S.—The above goods will be sold in one or more lots to suit the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES ENGLISH MULLS.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Harnandrav Baijnath and on account and at the risk of Seth Cheniram Jasraj:—

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

60 bales English ... to 4 p.m. other.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 PACKAGES ENGLISH WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Keshowji Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Madhavlal Ranchordas.

18 packages English wh. shirtings No. 7602 or others 42 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 BALES ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the Seth Hormusji Khursedji and on account and at the risk of Seth Vasilal Purshotam.

16 bales English white Dhotees No. 929 8/9 yards.

MEHTA AND Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3469.

AUCTION SALE OF 108 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th day of July, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Ravjibhai Nanchand Esq., at Messrs. Harichand and Co.'s shop at Tambakanta near Pydhoni and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. K. M. Faiyer and Sons.

108 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese yarn No. 20 single.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, HOUSE BUILDERS, FURNITURE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th day of July, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Sewri Pond by order of Messrs. Hardwar Kishorilal.

About 300 tons Wallace and Co's Rangoon, Bangkok and Moulmein Indian First and Second Class, Teak Squares.

In convenient lots.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1919.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.
23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND MOTOR CYCLES ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th JULY, 1919.

Under instructions from the Purchasing Officer, Mechanical Transport, THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by public auction, the following second-hand motor-cycles at the Office of the purchasing officer, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1919.

5 "New Hudson" Twin Cylinder 6. H.P.
2 Two-stroke "Indian".
1 3½ H.P. "B.S.A."
1 "Royal Enfield" Twin Cylinder 3 H.P.

The cycles are on view at the office of the purchasing officer and can be seen between 9 and 12 noon (S.T.) and open to private offers.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

Bombay, 10th July, 1919.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

WANTED—PATIENT suffering from chronic Asthama, Consumption, etc. A Consultation with the physician will satisfy the patient. Apply Box No. 768, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3077

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes, Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Sanskrit for the Dyal Singh College, Lahore, for 2 years from 1st September, 1919, on a salary of Rs. 100 per month. Apply to HONORARY COLLEGE SECRETARY, Dyal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore. 3073

WANTED AT ONCE—JOB COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED—An experienced and B. T. trained GRADUATE for the post of Inspector of Schools of the Idar State. Apply stating qualifications and terms to the MAHARAJA KUMAR, Idar State, Himatnagar (Mahi Kantha). 3125

WANTED A HINDU GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE, having good knowledge of correspondence and accounts Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 776, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3128

WANTED—Two experienced MASONS MAISTRIES, and one good quarry (stone) Supervisor, who has good command of labourers, and can furnish them. No others need apply. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 775, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3126

WANTED—COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER, (ACCOUNTANT). Accounts kept in English. Knowledge of Gujerati is necessary. Apply to Mr. A. MASCARENHAS, Maldon House, 35, New Marine Lines, Bombay. 3107

WANTED—A WELL EXPERIENCED LADY DOCTOR and a MALE DOCTOR for "The Eslami Zenana Dispensary," pay according to qualification. Apply sharp to SHETH HAJI ABDULLA HAJI HUSSEN, Vice President, E. Z. D. Dhoraji (Kathiawar). 3113

WANTED for the Hubli Mills, Hubli, a WEAVING MASTER; 500 looms making Plains, Dhoby and plain dhooties, drills and checks; must understand sizing and finishing. Applicants should state age, experience, salary required and what knowledge of Indian languages. Apply with copies of certificates *by letter only* to FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD., Forbes Building, Home Street, Bombay. 3109

WANTED FOR SERVICE ON THE UGANDA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION—(1) Two SENIOR PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS, scale of salary rupees three hundred, rising to rupees four hundred per mensem with quarters or house allowance, also a temporary War Bonus of rupees ninety for a married man and rupees forty-five for a single man. (2) Ten SECOND CLASS DRIVES also required. Pay rupees eighty rising to rupees one hundred forty-five per mensem plus mileage allowance, averaging rupees ten to sixteen for Asiatics, and rupees fifty per mensem for Europeans. Good Railway experience necessary. All applications should state age and give full particulars of service, copies of certificates should also be enclosed. Apply to the AGENTS in India, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 3121

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent COMPOUNDER. Pay according to qualification. Apply KADIRIA PHARMACY, Mabounmedi Mansion, Null Bazar. 3115

WANTED.—An experienced ACCOUNTANT for the office in Fort of a known Mill Company. Competent men only need apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 762, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3045

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG energetic Parsee youth, just returned from abroad, wishes to join any business firm out of India. Please communicate with Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

TO CAPITALISTS—WANTED PARTNER with Rs. 1 LACKH at least. Exceptional opportunity of realising handsome return. Genuine. Box No. 779, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3139

WANTED TO ADVANCE THREE LAKHS of RUPEES on good security. Apply Box No. 778, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3134

WANTED.—SHARE BROKER to sell shares of Rs. 25 of Commercial Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Apply to or see AGENTS. 15, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3057

A sound FINANCIER willing to invest up to Rs. 1 lakh with a running concern. Return guaranteed within 60 days. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." Th

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Punjab. 3068

FOR SALE—18 double Roller Gins of Platt Bros. of 1906, complete in sound condition. Write to KAIKHRASABO B. DADACHANJI, Hathras City. 3085

FOR SALE.—Two Elegant English deep canoe VICTORIAS, just unpacked at DADABHOY RUTTONJI, Girgaum, Gaiwari, near Kandavari. 3046

A LANCIA CAR 16-20 H.P., 4 Cyl., five-seater, Touring, complete. Excellent in every respect. On view at RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay. 3102

FOR SALE—ONE LANCASHIRE BOILER, Ruston, and Proctor 20 by 6 by 100lbs. pressure, one Tandem Compound Engine by Ruston and Proctor, about 25 n h.p. 11" by 19" stroke 28in. Both the above are in very good condition. Apply J. RUSTOMJI, Lahore. 3105

WILL YOU KINDLY bear this in mind whenever you may require Stationery for private or office use, that we stock goods of the best quality and always combine economy with quality. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Th

FAMOUS Architects and Draftsmen use the well-known SAGAR'S AND DAWSE'S tracing cloths. The name makes an impression the goods sustain it. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Th

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP SUBSISTING between the undersigned and DARABSHA P. PRINTER in the business carried on in the style and firm of the PIONEER MILL STORES TRADING COMPANY, at 20, Tamarind Lane, Fort, has been DISSOLVED on and from the 15th day of June, 1919.

The undersigned is the SOLE PROPRIETOR of the said firm of the Pioneer Mill Stores Trading Company, and continues to carry on the business in the same style and at the same place.

The public are hereby warned not to recognize any person as the representative of the above Company, unless he has got a WRITTEN AUTHORITY from the undersigned to act for the Company.

VADILAL MOTILAL SHAH.

20, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 7th July, 1919.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A CLERK with experience of Mill Gin Stores, a CLERK with special experience in Ginning Stores, and an Accountant. See personally.

VADILAL MOTILAL SHAH,
Proprietor.
Pioneer Mill Stores Trading Co.
20, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
3125

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 140,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1919, and holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta along with the Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 5th July, 1919.
3123 | 3132

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Of as, 500.

RS. 4,000 in currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each have been lost in Fort on the 7th of July, 1919. Whoever finds and hands over to the undermentioned, will be rewarded with Rs. 500.

KIMATRAI DHARAMDAS,
Laxmi Building Block B.,
Nagdevi Cross Lane.
3131

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of wastes, bardan, hoop iron, etc., accumulated at R. B. Motilal Mills of Poona and Bombay, upto 30th June, 1919. As regards Poona Mills, samples can be seen at the office of the undersigned. As regards Bombay Mills, samples can be seen at the Mills at Tardeo. Tenders which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 each should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 17th inst. Separate tenders should be sent for waste, etc., of each of the Mills. The undersigned is not bound to accept any or highest tender. For further particulars apply at the office of N. H. MOOS, Receiver, Estate of R. B. Motilal Shivlal, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3137

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

THE NOTICE published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 4th July, 1919, regarding the holding of an election to fill a vacancy caused in the Bombay Medical Council by the resignation of his seat by Lieut.-Col. S. C. Evans, I.M.S., is hereby cancelled.

Bombay, 9th July, 1919.

By Order,
JOSEPH BOCARRO,
Registrar, Bombay Medical Council.
3133

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME DHARAVI STREET SCHEME.
(SCHEME NO. 56).

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the psovisions of Section 30 of the said Act made a Street Scheme for a portion of the Municipal Ward G of the City of Bombay for forming or altering Streets and for providing building sites within the limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme which are bounded as follows:—

On the North-West, North and North-East by the Mahim Creek.

On the South-East by the Agra Road and the G. I. P. Railway.

On the South and South-West by the Mahim Connection Chord and the B. B. and C. I. Railway but excluding from such area the Mahomedan Cemetery, the Andhra Valley Receiving Station and a Mosque, bearing G Ward No. 6129.

2. The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 247 dated the 29th May, 1919), of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1919.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman of the Board.
3088

NOTICE.

FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCANTILE FIRMS DEALING WITH ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PORTS.

THE SHIPPERS and MERCANTILE FIRMS in Bombay are hereby informed that owing to the great demand for getting Ceylon products in Europe and other Colonies and the difficulty in obtaining freights from Colombo: we offer and undertake to supply in large quantities the following Ceylon products from Colombo for transhipment and exportation abroad:—

Tea, Copra, Cocoanut Oil, Rubber, Cardamons, Cinnamon, Desiccated Cocoanut, Plumbago, Cocoanut Fibre, Bristle Fibre, Palm Fibre, or (Kithul Fibre), Cocoa, Citronella Oil, and etc.

Immediate shipments or forward contracts can also be arranged for C.I.F. Bombay or for further particulars, please communicate with,

VILCASSIM BROS.
Exporters, Importers and Commission Agents,
Taj Mahal Hotel Buildings,
Khata Bazaar,
or Head Office, 3, Queen Street,
COLOMBO.

Telephones:
1923, Taj Mahal Hotel.
2471, Khata Bazaar.
Telegrams:
Vilcassim, Bombay, Colombo.
3012

SHORTHAND CLASSES AT THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

SHORTHAND CLASSES (Pitman's system) are now held at Sydenham College.

HOURS.

5-30 to 6-15 p.m.
6-15 to 7 p.m.
Every day except Saturday; and at other times still to be arranged.

FEES.

For classes held twice a week Rs. 2-8-0 a month.
For classes held three times a week Rs. 3-8-0 a month.
These fees are payable in advance per term of three months.

ENTRANCE QUALIFICATION.

Matriculation or School Final, or a standard that may be regarded as equivalent to these.

Admissions are made daily, between 5 and 5.30, when the instructor can interview applicants. Those who have registered their names will please note that the new classes begin from Monday the 14th instant.

Written applications to be addressed to
THE PRINCIPAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai FATMABAI, wife of Rahimtoola Allibhoy Khushal has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land situate on Nesbit Road, near Mazagon, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by recent admeasurement 1,603 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 13, New No. D/16236, Old Survey No. 568 and New Survey No. 1,3614 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, on or towards the West by the property of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, on or towards the South by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy together with edifices and buildings standing thereon and known or called the Diamond Jubilee Buildings, which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 6084 and 88, 6066, 6089 and Street No. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1919.

A. P. CREADO,
for Messrs. Patell & Ezekiel,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3112

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PEROSHAW FAKIRJI has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the first Schedule hereunder written and DAWOODBHAI KADERBHAI CHARASIWALA, MAHOMEDALLY ABDULALLY SASSOON and PEROSHAW FAKIRJI, the Surviving Trustees under an Indenture of Settlement dated the 23rd day of December, 1903, have contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the second Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the building standing thereon upto the top of the first floor thereof and (exclusive of the structure above the first floor) and which building has been pulled down situate, lying and being on the West side of Parsee Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 eighty square yards be the same more or less and bounded, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Trust Estate of the late Jenambai, widow of Moosaji Noorbhai, on or towards the South by the property of Merwanji Dhanjibhoy Ghaswalla, on or towards the East by the said Parsee Bazar Street and on or towards the West by the property of Hassanally Abdulally and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 326, New No. 5264, Old Survey No. 630 and New Survey No. 9031 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 1551 and Street No. 46.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground (the building standing thereon having been pulled down and which building extended over the first floor of the adjoining property bearing Street No. 46) lying and being at Parsee Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the last Conveyance 62 Sixty-two square yards or thereabouts (but according to the present Collector's Bill Fifty square yards or thereabouts) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 326, New No. 5265, Old Survey No. 631 and New Survey No. 9032 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1552 and Street No. 48 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Parsee Bazar Street, on or towards the West by the property of Hassonally Abdulally, on or towards the North by the property of Jamsetji Jehangir Panthaki and others and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Jehangir Darashaw Randelia but now of Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally Mandiwala.

Dated the 8th day of July, 1919.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3117

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAKHAMABAI, widow of Withoba Narayen, NATHOORAM GOPALJI and TUKARAM LUXMAN PARKAR, the Executors of the Will and Testament of Deceased WITHOBA NARAYEN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 40, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras land or ground situate, lying and being near Fergusson Road, Parel, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4214 square yards or thereabouts is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the South by vacant ground belonging to Messrs. Damodar and Dinanath Bhaskerji and Trimbak and Dadoba Jagannathji, on or towards the East by the vacant ground belonging to Kushal Sadashivji, on or towards the West by the vacant ground, belonging to Damodar and Dinanath Bhaskerji all of which said premises and hereditaments are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 39, 17, New No. 12795 and 12835 and New Survey No. 3155 and 1-3155 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1067 (1-2) and Street No. 91-91A and the said property is now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1919.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ACHUT BALWANT KOLHATKAR has contracted to sell to our client Mr. ABDUS SALAM MAHOMED AKBAR MACKBA, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Jail Road, North, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 3472-73 Street Nos. 58-60 and containing by admeasurement 389 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Lowjee Coverji, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North partly by the property of Mahadev Bapuji and on or towards the south by the Jail Road and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1919.

TYABJI, DAYABHAI & Co.,
3127 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VALLI MAHOMED HASHAM has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground with the bungalow messuages buildings and tenement standing thereon, situate at Sewree in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement six thousand six hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts by the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 216, New No 15122, New Survey No. 1/2256 and assessed by the Municipality under Old No. 42, New Ward No. 2374, Street No. 1068 and bounded on or towards the North by the garden of Pestonji Dadabhoy, on or towards the East by the public road, on or towards the West and South by the garden of the late Vithbookhandas Atmaram.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1919.

A. P. CREADO,
for Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel.
3111 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMSEDJI HORMUSJI JHAVERI and Bai SHAKERBAI PESTONJI MASTER, the Surviving Executors of the last Will of HORMUSJI CURSETJI JHAVERI deceased, both of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required so make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 54, Esplanade Road in Fort, Bombay, in the Mercantile Bank Building, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and tax tenure, situate at Duncan Road Row, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house known as Golpitha Building, standing thereon containing by admeasurement 259 square yards or thereabouts, and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 438, New No. 13975, Old Survey No. 1 and New Survey No. 3553 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2173 and Street No. 189-190 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by Duncan Road Row, on or towards the South by Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the West by a sweepers passage and on or towards the East by Falkland Road.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1919.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys
3138

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 1 per inch per insertion in single column.

TO-NIGHT!
THREE MORE EPISODES
of the
GREAT MILITARY MYSTERY SERIAL
PEARL of the ARMY
featuring
The fascinating film favourite
PEARL WHITE
Episodes 7-8-9
Together with a full Programme.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Olmsford Market
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
LAST FEW NIGHTS!
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE INIMITABLE ENGLISH COMEDIAN
SYDNEY JAMES
In HIS GORGEOUS EXTRAVAGANZA
PIERROT PIE
A COMEDY SALAD WITH A MUSICAL DRESSING.
To-day Thurs. 10th, Fri. 11th & Sat. 12th
PIE No. 5
SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEM PLAY
"WHY WIVES WEEP"
"HOW TO RETAIN A HUSBAND"
NIGGER MINSTRELS
MUSICAL COCK TAIL
JAZZ MANIA
Reduced Price Matinee Sunday 13th July at 5-30 p. m.
"PLUM PIE"
A SPECIAL PIE
Containing all the best items of PIES No. 2, 4 & 5.
A Concentration of value seldom given to Bombay Audiences.
THREE PROGRAMMES IN ONE
Plan at Rose and Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
EDGAR WARWICK
presents the
New Revusical-Comedy Co.
VANITY FAIR
IN VARIOUS EDITIONS
XCEPTIONALLY
XCELLENT SHOW
XACTING XCLAMATIONS
OF XPRESSIVE XULTATION!
FIRST Edition on Monday Next.
Each Edition a complete change.
Booking at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
To-day Thursday and To-morrow Friday
10th and 11th July at 6-30
"The Romance of Tarzan"

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
A Complete Serial Drama in 8 Parts
An entirely new idea in long film.
PATHE PRESENTS
"Love's Mask"
A complete drama in 2 episodes of 4 parts each.
Starring the leading artistes from the French Stage.
THIS WEEK FIRST EPISODE
"A PICTURE BEAUTIFUL"
PATHE GAZETTE
Aimée Bains and its Surroundings
Pathe-color
NIPPED IN THE BUD
TOTO.
LOOK OUT FOR
"TO-DAY"
featuring
FLORENCE REED.
The Finest film of the year in 8 reels.
TIME:
7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. & Sunday 5-30 p.m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

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GAIETY CINEMA

PRESENTS ON

THURSDAY THE 10th and FRIDAY THE 11th

MARIE

The Dainty Egyptian Dancer.

ORIENTAL

DANCES and SONGS

Box Rs. 8, Orchestra (first five rows) Rs. 3, First class (rear Orchestra) Rs. 2, Balcony Re. 1-0-0, Second class Re. 0-8-0, Third class Re. 0-4-0.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY AT 6, 8 AND 10 p. m.

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

— IN —

"THE EASIEST WAY"

"WHAT WILL YOU PAY"?

"All these things are mine——you may have them——but they have a price."

The girl listened to the pleadings—the temptations of the man. She had seen her friends in the midst of these luxuries; knew how they achieved them, but shrank from them herself. And now the craving for release from her struggle for existence gripped her; she fought against it, as would any woman who held herself beyond a price; she felt her starved spirit failing; and then—"Yes"!

CINEMA MAJESTIC.

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)

Still another Indian Production adapted from the great Indian Epic the

MAHA BHARATA

KICHAK VADHA

An episode from the

VIRAT PARVA

Rates slightly advanced

AN EXTRA SHOW EVERY DAY AT 5-15 during this week.

NEXT SATURDAY,

The Greatest film show on EARTH

EDDIE POLO

in the newest Universal Serial

LURE OF THE CIRCUS

18 episodes—36 part

SIX PARTS EVERY WEEK

DO YOU KNOW?

From where to get at economical prices, the good garments, Uniforms and Old Waterproof Coats, for Chauffeurs, Coachmen, Grooms, Hamals, Malees and Domestic servants?

YES. Go to

K. C. MARROTT.

189-91, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 9.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 589 for Fully Good Broach July-August, and owing to reports of a rise in New York on Monday the rate advanced to Rs. 594, but declined to Rs. 592. After remaining steady for some time at this price, there was a rise to Rs. 596. The bazaar closed at Rs. 593½ for Broach and other quotations are given below.

Owing to a Hindu holiday (Ashadi Ekadeshi) the market at Colaba was closed this afternoon, and the Marwadi bazaar closed at 3 p.m.

QUOTATIONS 3 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	593½
Fully Good Bengal	July	446
Fully Good Bengal	September	462
Fine Oomras	July	521
Fine Oomras	September	539
Good Southerns	July-Aug	536
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	55 1

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th July 1919.

Cotton	15,802 Bales
Wheat	1,617 Qrs
Linseed	19,978 "
Rape etc	3,551 "
Gingellyseed	196 "
Poppyseed	996 "
Groundnuts	1,779 "
Castorseed	854 "
Rice	101,228 "
Myrabollams	830 "
Cottonseed	34 206 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	Nil
Jowar	424 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 9th, 6 p.m.

	Ready	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-80			
" " Cawnpore 7-80			
" Karachi Bengal			
Rapeseed Brown Delhi			
" Cawnpore			
" Yellow Cawnpore			
Linseed Brown Bold			
" Thin			
Teoliseed White 85-15			
" Galar 75-25			
" Galar 50-50			
" Black			
Poppyseed White			
Groundnuts			
Mowrasseed			
Barley			
Castorseed			

The Dana Bunder is closed on account of Hindu echadsi holiday So rates are unchanged.

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 9th

	Rate Rs. as. p
Davids No. 12	
Shapurji No. 10½	
No. 12½	
Light Horses No. 6½	

Market is closed rates are unchgd.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 9th

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphs	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	1 8 3/8
Pca. Demand	235
American Dollars	265
Hongkong	207
Shanghai	314
Japan	130
Singapore	136½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/s, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 252.
Credit 3 Msd/s, Rs. 265.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 125/8.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 121.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 201/8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 303/8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 261.

GOPERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 94.
5½ per War Bonds due 1920-22, 100-4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 percent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was open for one hour, as it was pay day, and closed quite steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,430, Swan 750, Simplex 625, Madhowji 2,465 xd., Shapurji 137/8, Khinoor 1,615, Currimbhoy 435, Kastoorchand 1,150, Finlay 685, Crescent 271/4, Fazulbhoy 392/8, David 740, Colaba 1,885, Century 535, By. Dyeing, 1,630, Cen. Mining 40, Katni Ord 322/8, Katni Defd. 1790, Alcock 847/8, Tata Old Defd. 1,220, Tata New Defd. 580, Tata Ord 245, Shivrajpur 43, By. Burma 1,025, Bt. Burma Petro: 27, By. Tramway 790, By. Steam 412/8, Tata Hydro. 1,515, Tata Bank 58/8, Tata Oil.

The following are the rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,430, Swan 752/8, Simplex 630, Madhowji 2,465, Fazulbhoy 395, Currimbhoy 485, Crescent 275, Kohinoor 1,615, David 742/8, Finlay 638, Kastoorchand 1,1615, Century 540, Bombay Dyeing 1,640, Shapoorji 137.8, Shivrajpur 43, C. I. Mining 40, Alcock 847-8, Katni Ord. 327/8, Katni Defd. 1,800, Bombay Burma 1,025, Bombay Burma Petroleum 27/8, Tata Ord. 245, Tata Old Defd. 1,229, Tata New Defd. 609, Tata Hydro. 1,520, Tata Bank 58, Tata Oil 382/8.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 9th.

			Total up-to-date.
Loan	Rs	9,690-6	Rs. 22,785-
Cash Certificates	"	8,145-4	" 1,84,670-8
Total		17,835-4	" 1,93,255-8

MILL STORES AND CHEMICALS MARKETS

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 9.

The fresh activity in the mill-stores market during the last week has been somewhat relieving to the merchants, however, there is no great increase in the prices. Several articles have very easily changed hands, and the demand specially for shuttles, slubbings. Pickers have been very fair, both from local as well as mofussil mills. The difficulties in securing freight have been very annoying to the merchants. Healds and Reeds continue slowly in demand. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds at Rs. 1-7-0/1-9-0.
Reeds at Rs. 0-4-0.
Pickers No. 4 at Rs. 60/70 per gross.
Picking Bands at Rs. 2-12-0 per lb.
Roller-cloths at Rs. 4/5 per yard.
Sizing flannels at Rs. 3/4 per yard.

CHEMICALS.

No improvement has been witnessed however, the demand is general with the same anxiety on part of the stock-holders to sell their stocks.

The quotations are as follows:—

Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 7/9 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 20/30 per cwt.
Turkey-red-oil 50 per cent. Rs. 33 per cwt.
Soft-Soap, Rs. 20 per cwt.
Sulphuric Acid, Rs. 26 Jar.
Glauber Salt, Rs. 5/4 cwt.

No fresh changes in other materials. So go is ruling nearly Rs. 23 per cwt. Farina between 24 and 24 per cwt.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged to you if you will please insert the following few lines in your widely circulated paper to attract the attention of the Dadar public.

It is nearly two months over since the examination of "First Aid to the Injured" was held by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Dadar Division. The students who appeared for the examination were given to understand that the result will be out within a week's time and that they would get the certificates within a month. But unfortunately the result is not published although two months are elapsed.

Will the higher authorities of the St. John Ambulance Brigade enquire into, and satisfy the thirst of the students concerned —Yours, etc.,

Bombay, July 4.

BHALCHANDRA.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face Value.	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	300
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500		18%	2967½
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,030
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	122
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,060
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	--	8%	56
Central Co-op Bk Rs. 50	50	--	7%	50
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	6%	26
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 7½	75	--	--	80½
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank £	76½			
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	--	10	April-Oct.	15%	78½
Mercantile Bank	--	10	--	7%	97
" 12½ A	--	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
" 12½ B	--	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$	125	--	33%	£113
National Bank of India £1	--	2½	£25	--	29%	960

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	113
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	6½%	885
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	114
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	105
Chapermukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½%	86
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	59
Guzerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	85
Hoshiarpur Dosb	100	Jan.-July	4½%	82
Larkhana Railway	100	--	4 %	85
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	70
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry.	100	--	4 %	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5 %	103
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	9 %	146
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	--	5 %	100
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	9½%	865
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	--	4 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

			Half Year div.	
			Rs	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,425
Alliance Cotton	100	--	7	100
Akola	100	--	5	97½
By Cotton Manufg.	500	--	80	850
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,230
Bombay United	250	--	25	270
Bradbury Mills	250	--	50	425
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	28½	535
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,655
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill	700	--	40	1,885
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	75	925
Crescent	100	do.	25	2715
Currimbhoy	250	do.	30	935
David	250	do.	20	740
Dawn	250	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	15	220
Emperor Edward	250	do.	25	250
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar-Sept.	70	395½
Framji Petit	1,000	May	75	1,2500
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	635
Gold Mohor	500	--	125	1,100
Globe	100	--	Nil.	80
Hindustan	1,000	--	100	1,200
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	2,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	250
Indian Manufg.	1,000	--	100	750
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	--	255
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	17½	235
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	April Oct.	40	400½
Kastoorchand	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	1,100
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	100	1,200
Khatao	1,000	June.Dec.	700	3,500
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	1,015
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	150	1,850
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	100	2,465 xd
Mahmudabad Mills	500	--	100	1,100
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	50	1,000
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,500 xd
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.	160
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	--	400	3,250
Nowab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	20	440
New Great Eastern	200	--	10	425
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,630
Pabaney	250	--	Nil	255
Pearl	250	--	Nil	255
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	437½
Planet Mill	100	--	5	145
Premier	63	--	Nil	82½ pm.
Presidency	125	Jan.-July	--	190
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	460
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	--	Nil.	137½
Sholapore	1,000	do.	725	8,500
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	100	625
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	1,030
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	750
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	150	2,410
Tata O	500	--	Nil	1,425
Tata P	500	--	5%	425
Union Mill	250	--	8	400
Vishnu Cotton O	500	--	75	800
P	500	--	--	500
Western India	1,000	--	150	1,600
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	10%	400

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to Buyers
	Rs.		Rs.	
Andhra Valley O	600	1,000	--	4%	840
Andhra Valley P	600	1,000	--	4%	825
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	--	4%	2325
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	5475
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	--	44
Bamanqua	5	--	4%	5½
Back Bay Bath	50	--	6	50 nom.
Badhan Pile	70	--	10	100
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil.	45
Brick and Tile	100	--	Nil.	50
By. Burma T. Corporta	125	--	25	1,025
By. Burma T. Corporta New Issue 25	125	--	--	300 p.m.
British Burma Petroleum	9	Mar.-Oct.	--	27
By. Electric Supply P. and T. Co. Ltd. O	215	--	5%	184
B'by Ice Mfg.	50	--	2	16
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	1,075
Bombay Steam O	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	312½
Navigation Co. P	250	Oct.	6%	230
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement			--	
Central M. Co., Ltd.			--	
Empire of L. Life	10	--	2	5½
Rs. 50	10	April	4	40
The Eastern O	500	--	42%	425
Chemical Co. D	15	--	5%	22
Indian Cement Co. D	1½	--	Nil.	80
Katni Cement P		--	20	102½
O	100	--	5	325½
Indian Cotton Oil Co. * O100	40	--	44½	1,700
P500	100	--	7½	185
John Roberts & Co.	100	Dec.-July	7½	75 nom.
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd.	250	Dec.-July	7½	215
Kemp & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	227½
Kurramsee Landing	50	Oct.	30%	90
Ra. 75	200	July	20	170
Marcks & Co	200	--	--	190
McKenzies Ltd.	100	July	8	98
Marsland Price Co.	100	--	20	375
Marslane Price Co.	100	--	4%	94
New Union Flour Mills	100	--	7%	75
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	--	25	240
Phillips & Co.	200	May	30%	520
Port Canning Co.	1,000	July	Nil.	44
Shivrajpur Syndicate.	10	Sept.	60	8725
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	100	--	4	44
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	125
Swadeshi Stores O	100	--	6	25
P	75	Sept.	20%	150
Tata Iron Steel Co. D	30	Sept.	8	245
P	150	--	20	1,220
Tata Iron Or (N) 80	75	Mar.-Sept.	6%	110
" Dif (p.) 90	600	--	--	145
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	6%	1,015
P	1,000	Jan.	7	1,020
Tata Iron " Pref (second)	10	--	100	1 prm.
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Pa	1,000	April-Oct	5½%	6% prem.
Thacker & Co.	50	June	30%	270
Telephone Co.	50	--	8	205
Tata Oil Mills 60	100	--	--	372½

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E—Ex Div

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Estd. 1830

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Special Liquer Brandy	8-8-0 bot.
Flowery Orange Pekoe Tea	2-8-0 lb.
Watson's No. 10 Whisky	5-4-0 bot.
Supari Tooth Paste	0-14-0

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the two invaluable boons, offered by us for sale to the Indian public, have during the last 6 years, made a name for themselves throughout this vast country. Their names are household words now and there is a real fame behind them. No home should be without them. Both are well-known instruments, manufactured in America and patented all over.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 9.

S. S. Dwarka, Brown, Karachi, July 7.

DEPARTURES.

July 9.

S. S. Beme, Scott, Rangoon.
S. S. Aughgan, Taylor, Rangoon.
S. S. Nagoya, Norman, Shanghai.
S. S. Glendhu, Lawther, Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Bombay Maru, Kinashita, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Burma Maru, Imai, Kobe, etc.
S. S. City of Sparta, Macdonald, Liverpool, etc.
S. S. City of Corinth, Field, Liverpool, etc.
S. S. Maur, Marcussen, Bangkok, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Hollinside for Dunkirk.
Steamer City of Poona for London.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C. M. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo, 7 cabin and 6 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 7th instant.

S. S. Nagoya:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s China mail steamer Nagoya, 4,249 tons, Captain W. B. Norman, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Shanghai and Hongkong, with mail, a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Glendhu:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Glendhu, 2,628 tons, Captain P. H. Lawther, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru, 3,102 tons, Captain T. Kinashita, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S. S. Burma Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Burma Maru, 2,822 tons, Captain S. Imai, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Hongkong and Shanghai, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S. S. City of Sparta:—The City Line steamer City of Sparta, 3,497 tons, Captain K. Macdonald, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Corinth:—The City Line steamer City of Corinth, 3,972 tons, Captain T. Field, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Maur:—The F. F. Campbell and Co.'s steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain C. Marcussen, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok via Colombo, with a general cargo.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Dwarka, Captain C. M. Brown, arrived here from Karachi, weather experienced during the voyage, strong monsoon and high seu.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 9th July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Bombay Maru ..	Calcutta	10-7-19	N Y K
B Iramore —	Hull	12-7-19	W & A G & Co
C & E Queennon	Hull	10-7-19	— Rallt Bros
D & E Kingmere .	Hull	20-7-19	..W & A Graham & Co
F Bushu Maru	N F	N F	..O S Kaisha
H Utopia —	Busra	N F	..H s Sassh-
M Hunts Castle	N F	N F	..ary
O Kifunezan Maru —	Kobe	N F	W & A G & Co ..N Y Kaisha
Q Lhasa. —	N F	N F	..M M & Co
R Iran —	N F	N F	H onnstang & Co
T Hefas —	N F	N F	..K Y & Co
M Offside			
Ula —	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Q Maur ..	Bankok	10-7-19	— F F Campbell

HARBOUR WALL

Oporto —	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Bahadurl —	Marmagoa	9-7-19	— K N Co
Indravati ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Irrawadi ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Koranna .	New York	19-7-19	..W & A Graham & Co
2 Okara .. 4 Boats of Generic —	Bassein	N F	..M M & Co ..W & A Graham Co
5 Akbar ..	Port Sudan	11-7-19	..T M & Co
6 City of Corinth	Liverpool	10-7-19	— K N & Co
7 Burma Maru ..	Hongkong	10-7-19	O S Kaisha
8 Hoi —	N F	N F	..M M & Co
10 & 11 Gregory Apcar —	Durban	—	11-7-19 — M M & Co
10 City of Bombay ..	Rangoon	N F	— W & A Graham & Co
14 Dwarka..	Karachi	10-7-19	..M M & Co
16 Kasara	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Ekma ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
4 Barala ..	Busra	11-7-19	..M M & Co
6 Culna	London	12 7 19	..M M & Co
7 Chindwara	Karachi	12 7-19	..M M & Co
8 City of Sparta..	Karachi	10-7-19	..K N & Co
10 Barjora .. Offside	Busra	12-7-19	..M M & Co
11 Bandra	Busra	10-7-19	..M M & Co
11 Rance .. Offside	N F	N F	..T M & Co
12 Umta —	Rangoon	20-7-19	..M M & Co
12 Queda	Rangoon	11-7- 9	.. M N & Co
13 Hermelin	Hongkong	12-7-19	..R I M
13 Barpeta ..	Busra	11-7-19	..M M & Co
14 Pentakota	Busreh	11-7-19	..M M & Co
14 War Isis. Offside	London	17-7-19	..D R I M
15 Jehangir Jetty end	Yokahama	12-7-19	..R I M
Muttra —	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
16 Varela —	Busra	12-7-19	.. M N & Co
17 Vita —	Busra	14 7 19	..M M & Co

RUG ES DRY DOCK

Graf Shoagaroff	N F	N F	..O R I M

SHREWBATHER DRY DOCK

Nuwan ...	A S	A S	..T M & Co

EXPORTS.

July 9.

S. S. City of Poona for London:—150 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.; 5,006 cwts. cotton seed, Bombay Company.

S. S. Culna for London:—8 bales sheep skins, R. M. Kooka; 25 cases provisions, E. F. Golvala; 500 cases provisions, Jeena and Co.; 53 cwts. camphor refined, K. M. Nathoo.

S. S. Kingsmere for Hull or Middlesborough:—500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S. S. Koran for New York:—1,080 cwts. gum kadaya, Nersee Mooliji and Co.

S. S. Hallnside for Dunkirk:—2,220 cwts. groundnuts Sanday and Co.

S. S. City of Corinth for Marseilles:—6 cwts. cardamoms, Selim D. Bassons.

S. S. Kifunezan Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Kifunezan Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Nagoya for Hongkong:—7 cwts. ivory, M. Vully.

IMPORTS.

July 9.

S. S. Bushu Maru from Marseilles, Agents O. S. Kaisha:—156 bales root of pyrethrum, 3 cases essential oil, 4 cases syrup of Rosa capsul sandal midy, 3 cases fruits, 1,422 hogsheads 215 bales almonds, 10 cases artificial silks, 1,300 Sx. 1,000 bales grain of cumin, 23 cases speciality pharmaceutics, 5 cases chalk, 17 cases perfumeries, 6 cases olive oils, 2 barrels 58 cases liquors, 113 cases cochineal, 109 bales cork, 300 cases vermouth, 15 cases cotton goods, 40 cases Alimentary oil, 50 barrels lead, 20 cases emboridery cotton, 32 cases embroidery cotton goods, 30 cases bottled wine, 22 cases writing paper, 6 Sx. pumice in powder, 2 barrels pumice stone, 3 cases shear, 2 cases mineral water, 228 cases fruits juice, 9 cases cigarettes, 44 bales leaf tobacco, 4,667 bags loaf sugars.

S. S. Urlana from Karachi, Agents M. M. and Co.:—2,810 bales cotton.

S. S. Ramee from Rangoon, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.:—2,110 bags beans, 95,009 bags rice.

S. S. Heive from Bangkok, Agents Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.:—872 pieces teak square, 18,058 pieces teak scantlings, 97 pieces squares, 6,785 pieces scantlings.

S. S. Canara from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.:—96,515 bags rice, 291 bars pig lead, 2,104 bags white beans, 25 casks L. oil.

S. S. City of Sparta (Supplementary) from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co.:—6 cases cotton reels, 5 casks thional black, 2 casks 1 box lemon chrome powder, 4 cases lamp, 12 barrels olive oils, 4 cases 8 bales cotton fents, 2 cases cotton and wool stuffs, 3 bales dyed cotton yarn, 3 cases blue powder, 25 bales cotton yarn, 2 cases foam heading, 2 cases handkerchiefs, 2,070 bars 366 bundles iron, 21 bales 2 cases cold cotton woven goods, 4 cases cotton handkerchiefs, 3 cases essential oil, 236 bags broken tiles, 88 casks unglazed paving tiles, 45 crates glazed tiles, 4 cases tinware, 10 cases lanterns, 21 bales woollens, 11 bales bleached cottons, 21 D/s solid magnesium chloride, 46 cases 26 bales cotton piecegoods, 6 cases iron wood screws, 36 grind stones, 1,293 bundles steel hoops, 10 cases scrap glass, 5 cases polishing paste, 70 loose balck sheet, 412 bundles steel tubes, 2 skel cases zinc sheets, 4 cases copper ingots, 25 bars iron, 24 bundles 18 bars steel, 119 bales 122 cases cottons, 50 bags sago flour, 10 boxes 56 cases biscuits, 20 cases fruit essence, 12 cases liquor colour, 10 bales worsted yarn, 56 casks tiles, 10 cases glycerine, 12 bales woollen goods, 20 bales woollen and cotton goods, 5 casks nails, 7 bales paper, 150 bundles 5 cases copper sheets, 100 D/s caustic soda.

PAY OF GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Everywhere we hear that there is a cry for more wages, more pay, more money is wanted to keep the Life-clock agoing. Every man high or low, now stands aghast to see the state of the market and no wonder that men in the middle state can hardly make both ends meet. They are really crushed from both the sides,—the rich oppress them on one side, and the poor demand from them a heavy fare. This middle class is made up primarily of servants having to use their brain, viz., clerks in private and public offices. It would be a solace to Government servants if Government, at least now, take up the salary question of their subordinates in all the Government offices, especially in the Bombay City and have a reorganization scheme throughout. For a long time the salaries of Government servants were and are so low and inadequate to meet the times that there are examples to show among these clerks who though once well-to-do, rich and happy, have now become poor, bankrupt,—lost their position in life, and have become unhappy,—just on account of this low salary.

There are very many men in the Government service in the Bombay City itself,—men who have spent hundreds of rupees on education, but for whose 10 to 17 years,—in some cases over—faithful service to Government, are paid a meagre salary of Rs. 50 and under per mensem. It cannot be disputed that there are several men in Government service on the same pay, say, of Rs. 40, Rs. 50, and so on for 10 and 15 years without even a promotion or a single farthing. These men who have spent the prime of life,—the best part of their precious life—in the service of Government, say from 20 to 35 years find it degrades them in the eyes of their fellow-brothers and at the same time it is not becoming on the British Government. The attitude of Government in the past regarding the low state of salary of Government clerks is a mystery yet to be solved and it is not known whether this un-British policy is allowed to be conducted solely by heads of Departments or by the higher authorities directly, though unconsciously.

Will not Government therefore look to this matter first by relieving the miseries of their own servants? And will not sympathetic and generous hearted Government officials suggest some means to carry out the suggestion such as the one I have noted below and move Government to take up this important matter seriously and at once?

A clerk in the service of Government should start on Rs. 50, the least per mensem.

It should be thus:—

Rs. 50-2-60 for 5 years service.
Rs. 60-4-80 for 10 years service.
Rs. 80-6-110 for 15 years service.
Rs. 110-8-15 for 20 years service.
Rs. 150-10-200 for 25 years service.
Rs. 200-12-260 for 30 years service.

Those who have served Government for the last 15 years should be given straight Rs. 110 per mensem.

Those who have put in 20 years service should be styled as Assistant Superintendents of one of the branches of the establishments in which they serve, whilst those who have put in 25 years service should be Superintendents of the Departments.

Government should also add a month's salary to the account of each clerk in the Provident Fund as is done in the Railways to induce all to contribute to the Fund and if possible compel at least all clerks, to join this good Fund.

Those who shall have put in 30 years service should be compelled to retire on pension.

The pension should be reduced to 1-3rd and not 1 as is at present, the deficit being made by the Provident Fund.

Last but not least I should be ungrateful if I did not acknowledge that his Excellency Lord Willingdon, as far as I am aware of, did immensely to get the War Allowance sanctioned, but at the same time I need not fear that his Excellency the present Governor of Bombay, who is more sympathetic and magnanimous, will, I trust endeavour to the utmost of his ability and induce all officials above and below him to improve the status and pay of his own servants,—the Government Clerks.—Yours, etc.

HOMME DE ROBE.

AHMEDABAD VICTORIA GARDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As you have favoured—of the Ahmedabad public, I hope you will extend the same to me as I want to support.

I fully concur in what my friend—says in his article of the 20th June, and there is something more than what he says. I had been once enjoying the breeze by sitting on the parapet on the west and there was southern breeze at that time but I had to give up the enjoyment as I found it mixed with some nasty smell from some putrid collection of water about 500 to 600 ft. distant from the place I sat. On inquiry, I learnt that they were opening the city wall for letting out rain water of the city. Although there was not rain within a week's time, still there was a collection of water which I was informed was the surplus drainage water which is let out sometimes at night to relieve the gutter-engines from heavy duty and thereby save the coal to no small extent known to the Municipal authorities. People coming to the Victoria Garden, often have to inhale this noisy breeze. Really this is very deplorable to the people of Municipality which is the second in the Bombay Presidency and especially at where there are highly paid officers and subordinates in all the several departments.

Leaving alone the southern side of the garden, I join my friend—in hoping that these deplorable facts will wake up the garden committee and the councillors as well as the officers from their deep slumber and to do their duty towards the Ahmedabad public.—Yours etc.

A VISITOR

Ahmedabad, July 5.

DUTIES OF SATYAGRAHIS.

MR. GANDHI'S EXHORTATION AT NADIAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 7.

Mr. Gandhi addressing a large gathering at Nadiad yesterday, on the duty of Satyagrahis, said civil disobedience though an important part was not always the main part and in the Satyagraha campaign against Rowlatt Legislation civil disobedience had gone into the background. The Satyagraha was applied on a large scale in political field for the first time and he was ever making new discoveries.

Regarding non-payment of revenue even Government officials concerned asknowledged that the Kaira campaign was most peaceful, orderly and becoming a demonstration of people's grievances. It was this exemplary and successful act of civil disobedience which betrayed him into his miscalculation of April last, which if he then considered to be as big as Vindhya range he now considered it, after longer experience, to be Himalayan miscalculation. Continuing, he said he was further attached to Kaira people on account of their splendid response to his recruiting appeal, though the same was unpleasant and unattractive owing to long disuse in the training of arms. He felt confident that Kaira alone would have voluntarily contributed 6,000 recruits if the war had been prolonged. He had hoped and still had hope that Kaira and the whole of Gujerat would play no mean part in the work of national regeneration and in view of the fact that he might have to offer civil disobedience at an early date, he wished to speak on the duty of Satyagrahis. A correct appreciation of the meaning of Satyagraha was necessary to discharge a Satyagrahi's duty, and although he had defined Satyagraha the mere definition had failed to convey its true meaning, and unfortunately popular imagination had pictured Satyagraha as purely consisting of civil disobedience only, if not criminal disobedience also in some cases.

HIS DISCOVERY.

Proceeding, Mr. Gandhi said:—"My error in trying to let civil disobedience take people by storm appears to me to be Himalayan because of my discovery that only I can claim the right to offer civil disobedience who has known to offer voluntary and deliberate obedience. It is not necessary for voluntary obedience that laws to be obeyed must be good. There are many unjust laws which a good citizen obeys so long as they do not hut his self-respect or his moral being. Looking back on my life I cannot recall a single occasion when I have obeyed any law whether of society or state for fear of punishment. I have obeyed bad laws of society as well as state believing it was good for me and the society or the state to which I belonged, and after my having regularly done so in a disciplined manner the call for disobedience came to the law of society, when I went to England in 1888 and to the law of the state in South Africa when the Asiatic Registration Act was passed. I have therefore come to the conclusion that civil disobedience, if it has to be renewed, shall be offered in the first instance by me only as being the one fitted to do so. In the instructions I have drawn up, I have suggested that civil disobedience by others should not be taken up for at least one month after my incarceration and then too by one or two Satyagrahis, only at a time, chosen from above standpoint and that also, only if no violence has been offered in any shape or form after my incarceration by Satyagrahis so-called or others acting in cooperation with them. It is the duty of Satyagrahis to themselves to observe and see that others observe perfect calm and quiet. You will, therefore, see to it that after I have offered civil disobedience there is no *hartal*, no public meetings, and no demonstrations of any kind whatsoever as to create excitement. I feel sure that if perfect peace is observed after my incarceration the Rowlatt Legislation by reason of that very fact will be withdrawn. But if Government remain obstinate, Satyagrahis can offer further civil disobedience and continue to do so under conditions already mentioned till every Satyagrahi has rendered good account of himself.

SWADESHI.

For the intervening period I have drawn up constructive work in the instructions. I have suggested the Swadeshi movement as an item. I refer to Swadeshi in a religious and true spirit without even a suspicion of boycott, Swadeshi which would enable the Viceroy down to the humblest ryot to take part in. At the lowest estimate 80 per cent. of Indian population is agricultural which makes over 24 crores. It is well known that for half year this population remains practically idle or has at least many hours at its disposal for useful work. If this population is given an easy, substantial, profitable work to do, one of the highest economic problems will have been solved. In my humble opinion such an occupation is hand spinning. It can be easily learned by everybody and is the most perfect way of utilising the idle hours of the nation. Swadeshi is mainly a matter of production and manufacture. The more the goods manufactured the more Swadeshism there will be in the country. The various Swadeshi yows have been framed in order to serve as an incentive to manufacture and production. This work required a large number of volunteers whose sole qualification needs to be honesty and love of the country. I wish every man and woman in India would devote themselves to this work, when in an incredibly short time India can restore to its original vigour the lost art of weaving the finest cloths."

TRAGIC MISDEEDS OF APRIL.

Continuing, Mr. Gandhi said:—"There is one more subject I have to touch upon. Painful as were in their consequences the tragic events of the mad mobs in Ahmedabad and Viramgaum in April last, some of the doings in Kaira, if possible, were still more tragic, if you contemplate what might have happened. I refer to the cutting of telegraph wires and tearing down of rail way lines. The acts of the mob in Ahmedabad betoken mad frenzy and the acts in Kaira betoken deliberation. They were also done in anger, but even in anger there can be thoughtfulness. Kaira crimes though far less disastrous in consequences than those of Ahmedabad yet they were, from the Satyagraha standpoint, more inexcusable if there can be any excuse for any crime whatsoever. I understand that all those who were responsible for the misdeeds of April have not all come forward boldly to confess their crime. It is a pity that Kaira which behaved so nobly during the revenue struggle should have forgotten itself during April, but it is a greater pity that guilty ones would now try to hide themselves. It is, therefore, the plain duty of Satyagrahis to make an open confession, if any of them is in any shape or form responsible for the crime and to persuade, if they have the knowledge, those who have committed the crimes. It is cowardly enough to tear down railways and thus endanger the lives of soldiers who were proceeding to restore peace and order. It is still more cowardly not to come forward boldly and admit the wrong."

Mr. Gandhi concluded saying:—"I hope you will strain every nerve to find out those, whose mad grief betrayed them into an unpardonable crime and to appeal to them to own up like men and thus purify the social, moral and political atmosphere of the Kaira district."

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No. 9, Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Chawl, Market BOMBAY.

WANTED RENT CONTROL IN DEVLALI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—About two months ago some correspondents wrote in the columns of your contemporary about profiteering in Devlali. —High prices of provisions, high wages of servants, etc. The root cause of the trouble seems to lie in the extraordinarily high rents prevalent in the Sadder Bazar, which is, of course, within the cantonment limits. The servant class, the vegetable and fruit sellers, the small traders, and even some professional men here and there are forced to pay double and often treble the rent they used to pay in the beginning of the war. Most of the miserable cells let out to the poorest classes as well as the majority of small ground floor rooms rented out for shop or godown purposes are owned by a handful of well-to-do merchants or contractors, who apparently do not seem to realise that they are causing trouble to the whole community resident in Devlali by this unreasonable and ungenerous policy of theirs.

To take concrete instances, a poor coolie woman, when questioned by one of my friends in my presence, told us that three years ago she paid a rent of Rs. 1-8 for her room, which was subsequently raised to Rs. 2 and now to Rs. 4, notwithstanding the fact that the cell when built did not cost the landlord more than Rs. 100. A poor Parsi widow who runs a bakery and who used to pay Rs. 12 for two small rooms in the first days of the war, was compelled to pay last month Rs. 40 and has been thus obliged to vacate the place this month. A retired I.M.D., officer who paid a rent of Rs. 15 per month in 1914 for dispensary now gives double the rent for half the space originally occupied, the other half being rented to a shopkeeper for Rs. 40. The instances above quoted are typical of the general and what cannot but be described as exorbitant rise in rents in the bazaar.

To come to the remedy, there is a rumour that Major Molony, Cantonement Magistrate of last year, strongly felt the need curbing the evil as it was raising its head and actually applied for the necessary powers to do so. It is earnestly to be hoped that the new Magistrate, Major Scrafton, whom we had the pleasure of welcoming here only a few days ago and who evidently means "keen business" by the office orders he has passed, will again take the matter in hand, before the situation becomes over-tense. —Yours, etc.

H. P. MORRIS.

Devlali, 4th July, 1919.

MUNICIPAL DUST-BINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I send the following to you with the hope that you will publish it in your esteemed paper.

In view of the present cry of bad health prevailing in the City, is it not the duty of the Municipal Authorities to see that dirt and rotting waste matter is removed as soon as possible? While pressing, one sees many such depots of waste matter emitting very bad smells on account of the delay in their removal. Why should the Municipality not make adequate provision for receiving waste matter in suitable boxes and remove them with the least possible delay? Hoping this matter will draw the attention of the authorities concerned.—Yours, etc.

P. G. KETKAR.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

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Allahabad Glass Works

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FORT,
BOMBAY.

RECREATION GROUNDS OR CHEAPER DWELLINGS?

A MAHIM REPRESENTATION.

The Honorary Secretaries of the G Ward Ratepayers' Association, Bombay, have submitted a representation to the President of the City Municipal Corporation, in connection with the 62nd Report of the Municipal Roads Committee, which has approved of the proposals of the Executive for (1) A Mahim Station Road, (2) roads between Nardulla Tank and Dadar Kumbhar Wada Road and (3) a park.

Regarding the Mahim Station Road, the representation says:—

"An examination of the statement J. M. F. 1/27-3-19, appended to the Report will show that the acquisition price of the land (including 15 per cent.), is taken at Rs. 4 per square yard and the selling price of the frontages at Rs. 9 per square yard. We venture to submit with due difference that both the rates are underestimated and that the ratio between the purchase price and the selling price—between the value of the undeveloped land and the value of the developed land will be more than 2.25." The representation asks whether it is equitable to deny to G Ward accidental profits such as have been allowed for years to other wards and give these profits to the Municipality, whether it is reasonable to drive away the present ratepayers of G Ward and substitute for them the richer people of the other wards.

Regarding the proposed roads between Nardulla Tank and Dadar Kumbharwada, the representation submits that "the areas adjoining the proposed roads are not likely to be populated either in the near or in the distant future with working class people unless the Municipality is graciously pleased itself to build cheap dwellings for those people or is able to convert the prospective builders of those areas into philanthropists who will forego part of their incomes from the buildings they put up. Till this is done and until the working class people are able to find time and money, ease and convenience to resort to recreation grounds, we venture to submit it will be a waste of the public money to provide for things which the people do not want and are not likely to use. With the roads, across roads and sands and the tanks filled up there will be plenty of open air for these areas and theatres shows and similar other amusements will amply provide the recreation that the future population of these areas is likely to be in need of. We venture to suggest to the Corporation with due difference that the large sum needed for the laying out of the park and the maintenance of it will be far better employed in providing in connection with the development of the area:—

(1) Municipal free dispensary; (2) free maternity hospitals; (3) Bathing places and public urinals; (4) free primary schools; (5) manual training or elementary technical schools; (6) municipal ward offices; (7) police Ramosi chokies for issuing death passes; (8) better burial and burning grounds; (9) better and more adequate water supply; (10) some decent system of drainage; (11) better lighting; (13) an adequate halalcore service; (14) better pay to the lower grade municipal servants; (15) markets; (16) cheap dwellings for subordinate municipal staff."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Japan per s. s. Kafunza Maru No. 2 will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

Mails for Japan per s.s. "Kifunezan Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 11.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beiar and L. Marquis per s. s. Gregory Apcar will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-day. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will be forwarded by this steamer.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kaifuku Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Singapore on the 7th instant.

SATURDAY, July 12.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Gregory Apcar" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	16	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	10	13	30
Madras Mail	9	40	22	10
Poona Mail	11	50	16	15
Poona Express	19	40	7	45
Delhi Express	8	30	2	0

B, B, AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS,

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21	
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

Under the auspices of this Club a formal discussion will be held on "The New Government of India Bill" on Saturday next at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. It will be initiated by Mr. C. S. Deole. Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for China, and Japan per s.s. Burma Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-morrow the 10th instant.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 72, Apollo Street, Fort at 6-30 p.m. on "Self Control and Self Culture."

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Tuesday was 162 as compared to 185 on the corresponding day of last year, and 84 in 1917. Cholera registered 3 attacks and 2 deaths and small-pox the same number of attacks and deaths.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Company Ltd., reports following delays in transit on cablegrams.

Bombay to London: full rate five days Deferred fifteen days.

London to Bombay: full rate two and a half days; Deferred five days.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

The management of this Institution have arranged to give a series of 53 Musical Concerts which are to be held every Wednesday and Saturday at 9-30 p.m. and every Sunday at 5 p.m. the opening concert to be to-night. The chief item in each of these concerts will be the charming Music of Pandit Vishnu Digamber.

INDIAN LABOUR LEAGUE.

A public meeting was held on behalf of the Indian Labour League, on Monday at Dadar. A large number of labourers attended the meeting, Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar "Editor of "Sandesh" presiding.

The lecture Dr. N. D. Savarkar comparing the state of Indian Labours at the time of Nana Fadavanis of Peshwa with the present situation, expressed his views to improve themselves by Union and education.

After a vote of thanks to the chair and the lecturer by the secretary, the meeting dissolved.

SHREE MARTAND MANICK PRABHU MAHARAJ IN BOMBAY

His Holiness Shree Martand Manick Prabhu, the present Maharaj on the 'Gadi' of the well-known Maharashtra saint Shree Manick Prabhu, is arriving for the first time from Deccan Hyderabad in Bombay between 11 a.m. and 12 noon on Sunday the 14th instant and will put up at Panalal Terraces Grant Road and subsequently at Laxmibag Bhatwadi Girgaum. The saint is nearly sixty years old, and has a very extensive circle of devotees from all castes and creeds. The founder of this 'Gadi' was one of those great saints who lived for the uplifting of the masses. As in the case of the great saint Kabir, there are Hindus and Mahomedans among the followers of his holiness.

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ABDOOLABHOY LALIJEE CHARITY.

ONE LAC FOR KHOJA ASHNAATRI JAMAT.

Sheth Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, senior partner of Messrs. Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee, and president of Khoja Ashnaasri Jamat, has handed over 5½ per cent. War Bonds of the face and market value of Rs. 1 lakh to trustees by way of trust to be expended upon various charitable purposes, prominent among them being the religious and secular education of boys and girls, help to orphans, establishment of Boarding Schools and orphanges, opening madrassas for teaching Koranishereef, help to widows, etc. Provision has also been made to utilise the surplus if any upon cosmopolitan charitable purposes.

The funds have been handed over to the trustees nominated by the donor and they have to appoint an additional trustee from among the office bearers of the Shia Asnaasri Jamat. The donor has requested the Jamat to select and recommend one of their office bearers as trustee and has supplied the Jamat with copies of his trust deed signed and sealed on the 4th instant.

The trust deed says the funds may be applied to one or more of the following objects and purposes for the benefit of Khoja boys and Khoja girls of Khoja parentage and in destitute and poor circumstances and preferably for those of the Khoja Shiah Ashnashari Jamat:—

(a) To open one or more schools in Bombay or any place near Bombay for imparting religious and secular education and learning as stated in clause one hereof, and for housing and conducting such school or schools, to hire and if the charity funds permit of its being done to purchase or build a building or buildings.

(b) To establish a boarding school or orphanage if in the opinion of the trustees the charity funds shall enable them to establish such boarding school or orphanage and to maintain the same and for housing and conducting such boarding school or orphanage to hire and if the charity funds permit of its being done to purchase or build one or more building or buildings.

(c) To render such help as to the trustees may seem proper and expedient to boys and girls attending schools, colleges or orphanages at any place or places upcountry or coming from any place or places upcountry and residing in and attending schools or colleges in or near Bombay.

(d) to found and endow one or more scholarship or scholarships associated with the name "Abdullabhoy Laljee" if the trustees shall consider it desirable and proper to do so by a resolution of the whole number or a majority of them.

(e) To render such pecuniary help to the Laljee Sumar school at Cutch Mandra as to the trustees may appear necessary should the income of the charity funds permit of such help being given.

(f) And to render such pecuniary assistance to a school intended to be established at Lamu in British East Africa provided the Government to whom an application has been made for its establishment sanctions it and also permits the said school to be named "The Abdullabhoy Lalljee School" and if in the opinion of a majority of the trustees the charity funds or the income hereof shall permit of their rendering such assistance.

PREMIUM BONDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would any of your readers in a position to know state authoritatively in your columns any information regarding the genuineness or otherwise of that form of Continental investment known as "Premium Bonds"? These bonds—especially the "Panama"—are, I believe, sufficiently boomed in this country, but the wonder is one never hears of a single specific 'bona-fide' instance of a big prize being drawn by any holder within one's knowledge.

I am quite aware, that these bonds are 'bearer' issues, and that therefore, there is no knowing in every case who the holder of a prize-winning bond may be. Still a persistent enquirer should be able to trace a stray case of prize-winning, which experience has not yet fallen to the lot of.—Yours, etc.

"INVESTOR."

Belgaum, July 3.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay public have much to thank Messrs. Bharda and Merzban, as Principals of the New High School, for the ability, industry and sympathy with which they have conducted the affairs of so large an institution. But our sense of thankfulness has of late been modified by a measure which the heads of the school have taken concerning the raising of the school-fees. By two acts they have raised the school-fees by no less than 2 per each student. The fees for the Matriculation class stand to-day at Rs. 8 per month.

Pointing to the noble example of Dr. H. M. Masina, who chose rather to pay from his private purse a deficiency of Rs. 1,000 in his establishment than raise the fees, may I appeal to the patriotic principals that this increase constitutes a serious menace to wide-spread diffusion of education. In no other school the fees are so heavy. Besides is it just that school and college fees should be on the same level? In the colleges of Bombay, excepting the Elphinstone College, the fees do not exceed Rs. 48 per term and in the Wilson College they are below Rs 40. I regret that this consideration should not have weighed with the good old principals.

For what reasons, then, did they raise the fees? The only reason may be the increase in the rents of the school buildings. If so, does it justify the rise to Rs. 8 per month for each student of the Matriculation class, while yet the abnormality of the Bazaar continues most pressing?

I am fully aware of the fact that a certain number of poor students are admitted free of charge or at reduced rates. But this in itself is insufficient to justify their last act.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. BHESANIA.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF REFORM BILL.

ANGLO-INDIAN PAPER'S OUTBURST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The "Statesman" says:—Col. Yate has done well to protest against the composition of the Commons delegation to the Joint Committee of the Reform Bill. The Secretary of State should have no place in an impartial committee appointed to examine the merits of a measure he himself framed. The paper asks the reason for the non-appointment of Mr. Hopkinson whose long recent tour with the Industrial Commission through India renders him a real authority on the country.

The "Englishman" says if two peers who support the views presented by the Provincial Governments, have been deliberately excluded, the thing is a scandal unprecedented in the history of Parliament.

The "Daily News" says the personnel being challenged on all sides this is a party Government and they are going to repeat in India with a vengeance.

AFGHAN HOSTILITIES.

GENERAL WAKIL KHAN RETURNS TO BIRKOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 8.

A Press communique dated 8th July, states: General Wakil Khan who is with the Afghan forces in Kafiristan moved up the Bashgul valley with a view to punishing those Kafir tribes who had risen against the Afghans after taking hostages. He is now reported to be returning to Birkot. Paraching reports that after being withdrawn for a few days the Afghan piquets have again appeared on the hills in the neighbourhood of Paiwar. Further reports confirm the news that parties of Waziris and Mahsuds have been visiting Nadir Khan in Khost. His attitude is said to be non-committal, but his policy may be to keep these tribes unsettled until peace is assured. The Tira reconnaissance from Chaman shows certain amount of movement among Abdul Qudu's tribesmen within the Afghan limits. They tend to concentrate in the area west of the Bogra Pass, which is probably accounted for by the more plentiful supply of water there.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS AT RANGOON.

MUNICIPALITY MAKES A GRANT OF RS 10,0000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 8.

The Rangoon Municipal Committee today decided to make a grant of ten thousand rupees for the peace celebrations on the 19th instant, from which rupees two per head of strength will be sent to O.C.'s of all military units in Rangoon for the entertainment of men. Grants will be made to the Home for the Aged Poor, the Strangers Home, the Blind School, and other institutions. Also *pives* in Burmese quarters and schools will be organised in a procession. It was decided not to decorate the principal municipal buildings on account of doubtful weather. A proposal to hold a banquet at municipal expense was defeated, but a second proposal to have a banquet at the cost of the members attending was carried by nine votes to seven.

RANGOON, July 9.

A public meeting will be held at the Jubilee Hall, Rangoon, on Monday, July 21st, when the terms of peace to Germany will be announced. The Gymkhana Club will celebrate a peace holiday with fancy dress dance.

MADHOJI DHARAMSEY MFG CO. LTD.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Monday, the 7th instant, in Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas presided.

The following is the directors' report:—During the 15 months ending 31st March, 1919, after deducting the agents' commission a net profit of Rs. 11,47,806-15-5 has been made. The balance of Rs. 10,415-5-3 brought over from the previous account has to be added to this amount. A sum of Rs. 3,47,750 has been paid to the shareholders as interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 7-8 per preference share and Rs. 125 per ordinary share.

After writing off various sums for depreciation, the directors disposed of the balance in the following manner:—

To place to the reserve fund, Rs. 1,00,000; to pay dividend for the period from 1st July, 1918, to 31st March, 1919, at Rs. 11-4 per preference share, Rs. 30,375; to pay dividend at Rs. 125 per ordinary share, Rs. 3,37,750; to pay bonus to the company's staff, Rs. 15,000; to carry forward to the next account, Rs. 91,122-4-8. The shareholders are requested to sanction the following:—Donation of Rs. 1,000 to the New Seaman's Institute Building. Endowment Fund, donation of Rs. 100 made by the company to the J. J. Hospital Nursing Association. Donation of five bales of cloth to the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund.

The directors' report was adopted: dividends were saanctioned, as mentioned in the report: Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas was appointed director in place of Mr. D. M. Wadia, resigned; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who retired by rotation was re-elected.

PASSAGES TO ENGLAND.

We are notified by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company that the R. I. M. S. Dufferin is now scheduled to sail from Bombay on the 20th instant. There are still a few passages available by this steamer out of the 205 berths which have been reserved for civilians.

INDIAN LABOUR IN MALAY PENINSULA.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS REQUESTED TO REPORT ON CONDITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The Planters' Association of the Federated Malay States on the recommendation of the Standing Committee has passed a unanimous resolution asking Mr. C. F. Andrews to make, on behalf of the Planters' Association and for their benefit, an exhaustive report on the conditions under which Indian labourers live, with a special view to reporting on the feasibility of colonisation as compared with sporadic emigration.

Mr. C. F. Andrews hopes to be able to go out to the Malay Peninsula when other duties allow. He has sent to the Association certain suggestions which he has also submitted to Madras Government with regard to (i) better accommodation especially for women on board the emigrant ships, (ii) better housing arrangements for Tamil families, and (iii) provision of medical aid for Indian women in hospitals and employment of qualified Indian women medical assistants.

DARING DACOITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

A daring dacoity is reported to have been committed in the house of the late Mr. Hari Churn Matali of Belgharia under the Baranagar Thana on Monday night. It is reported that some forty dacoits, armed with revolvers, rifles, daggers and lathis painting their bodies and wearing false beards, broke open the door and, after torturing the inmates, decamped with about two thousand rupees. The neighbours attempted to oppose them, but were scared away as the dacoits threatened them with their revolvers.

LUNATIC ATTACKS HEAD NURSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 8.

A Zerbadi inmate of the Lunatic Asylum attacked the head nurse on Sunday evening with an iron rod injuring her head and hands. Another inmate came to her rescue and the man was eventually seized though he resisted desperately. The man is said to have thought that the nurse reported him for breach of asylum rules. Her condition is favourable.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 9.

Total subscriptions for the new Indian loan up to 7th instant, are Rs. 5,59,26,200 inclusive of Rs. 10,28,700 in the shape of war bonds.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 8.

Though the business done was not great the big mills, ten thousand bags, were sold at control price. Sellers of small mills had no buyers. It is again reported that more than the control price is being paid for Sughandhi and Mandalay qualities either as bonus of Rs. 600 per hundred tons or by paying for gunnies, also that speculators are prepared to pay for August, September and October delivery five per cent. above the control prices. Licenses to import into Burma flax, linseed and bersin seed, Egyptian cloves, from British India ports are no longer needed.

RANGOON, July 9.

The rice market was absolutely lifeless, the millers' offers at control prices meeting with no buyers. Prohibition of export of rice from Siam except by license takes effect on July 13th.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Only three matches were played off in the first round of the Challenge Shield competition on the Dalhousie ground. The Somersets beat the Eastern Bengal by three goals to nil. The soldiers played a beautiful passing game and altogether proved a much too strong team for the opposition. The Middlesex who were winners of the shield the year before last were beaten on the Customs ground by the R.F.A. by two goals to nil. On the Calcutta ground the Jamalpore lost to the Border Regiment by a solitary goal.

OPIUM SMUGGLER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged Moosa Aliana a dock coolie with possessing 19 tolas of opium without any license, found his person when he was searched on suspicion by an Excise peon.

The accused who had one previous conviction for smuggling opium and three previous convictions for illicit possession of cocaine, pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN EXCISE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Athavle, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged one Vali Mahomed and one Bilal Hussein with possessing 82 tolas and 80 tolas of opium respectively without any license or permit.

It appeared that in consequence of certain information Mr. Talyarkhan was noticing the movements of the accused for sometime and on the 8th instant while they were passing along the Musjid Bunder Road, he detained and searched them while the two tolas of opium were found with them.

The accused pleaded guilty and were convicted, and sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

WOMEN OF CANADA.

TO VOTE AND SIT IN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 9.

OTTAWA.—The Dominion House of Commons has passed the Bill entitling women to vote and sit in Parliament.

PEACE THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN U. K.

KING AND QUEEN PRESENT IN ST. PAUL'S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 9.

The Peace thanksgiving services were held in every church and chapel in the Kingdom this morning. His Majesty the King and her Majesty the Queen and members of the Royal Family were present at the service in St. Paul's where the Archbishop of Canterbury preached. There was a united open air service of all Protestant denominations in the Trafalgar Square in the afternoon, the Salviation Army bands providing music.

WEEKLY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay during the week ending 5th July was 1,055 (excluding 37 still births), as against 981 in the preceding week and 1,466 in the corresponding week of last year and 681 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. During last week, the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 was 56 compared to 52 in the preceding week and 77 last year and 36 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.

There were 249 deaths from pneumonia last week as against 235 in the preceding week, the total number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system being 457 as against 396 in the preceding week and 621 in the corresponding week of last year. There were 27 deaths from influenza as against 58 in the preceding week, 80 from ague and remittent fever, 52 from diarrhoea, 9 from small-pox, and 22 from dysentery.

MORTALITY AMONG COMMUNITIES.

During last week the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911 among the different communities was as follows:

	Last Week.	Preceding Week
Jains	76	83
Brahmins	44	25
Lingaits	308	352
Bhatias	60	40
Hindus of other castes	42	41
Hindus, Low Caste	208	189
Mussalmans	63	53
Parsis	21	27
Jews	39	55
Native Christians	55	50
Eurasians	62	24
Europeans	17	43
Buddhists	269	179

Last week, principal diseases claimed victims as follow among the different communities:—

Communities.				
Jains	1	1	0	5
Brahmins	2	2	0	11
Lingaits	0	0	0	0
Bhatias	0	0	0	1
Hindus of other castes	12	10	7	112
Hindus, Low Caste	6	0	1	71
Mussulmans	3	3	0	35
Parsis	1	0	0	2
Jews	0	0	0	2
Native Christians	1	3	1	6
Eurasians	1	0	0	2
Europeans	0	0	0	1
Buddhists	0	0	0	1

MILL-STORE AND CHEMICALS MARKET

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 8.

Healds, Reeds, etc., have almost remained firm; we have nothing fresh to report of the tone of the market, since our last quotations. Inquiry from up-country continues fair. Local mills have also issued several tenders, the competitions among merchants being very keen, owing to the eager desire to dispose of the stocks. However, the fresh activity in the mill-stores market has been a solace to some extent. There is very great difficulty of freight both on Wari Bunder and Carnac Bunder, and so the up-country mills are put to some difficulties.

The quotations are as follows:—

Healds at Rs. 1-7-0 to 1-9-0.
Reeds at Rs. 0-4-0.
Roller-cloths at Rs. 4-5 per yard.
Sizing flannels at Rs. 3-4 per yard.
Eng. Pickers No. 4 Lime at Rs. 60-70 per gross.
Shuttles 13½ (4 eyes) at Rs. 35 per dozen.
Shuttles 13½ (2 eyes) at Rs. 7-10 per dozen.
Slubbings 13-16 (2 eyes) at Rs. 70-80 per gross.
Rowings at Rs. 32-37 per gross.
Picking Bands Haig at Rs. 2-12 ped lb.
Lambeth Rope at Rs. 2-12 per lb.
Eng. Rope at Rs. 2-2 8-0 per lb.

CHEMICALS.

The quotations are, during the week, as follows:—

Sodium Sulphide at Rs. 8-10 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride Eng. at Rs. 25-30 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride Am. at Rs. 20-25 per cwt.
Eng. Bleaching Powder at Rs. 30 per cwt.
Turkey red-oil 50 per cent at Rs. 33 per cwt.
Soft-Soap at Rs. 20 per cwt.
Silicate of Soda at Rs. 11 per cwt.
Sulphuric Acid at Rs. 13 Jar.
98 per cent Caustic Soda at Rs. 30 per cwt.
Maize-starch at Rs. 35 per cwt.
Sago at Rs. 20-23 per cwt.
Farina at Rs. 24-25. per cwt.

FAMINE IN KATHIAWAR.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

1050 OUT OF 1200 CATTLE DIE IN ONE VILLAGE.

The following is the summary of the report submitted by Bai Jamnabai Tribhovandas Malvi, and Shrimati Ratanbai Lakhmidas Mehta who, on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, toured in different parts of Kathiawar to acquaint themselves with the condition prevailing in famine-affected districts.

These two ladies accompanied by another lady and a gentleman, started on their tour on 23rd March last, and out of about 100 villages of Chotila district they visited about 30 of them. From house-to-house visits they came to know that famine was working havoc in these villages. People had no foodgrains or clothing: females for want of clothing had shut themselves up in their houses! The party provided the needy with foodgrains and clothing, taking care that those who were receiving help from Government did not take help from the women's party as well. Scarcity of water was much felt by the people. In one village the number of cattle that stood at 1,200 before the distress was reduced to 150 for want of water and fodder.

In their visit to Lathi, another village, they found acute distress prevailing for want of foodgrains and clothing. Here it was also observed that some persons of middle class, who were loth to take public help openly, were receiving the help secretly.

A SHOCKING CASE.

The party came to know of a most shocking case. One middle class family lost five of its members due to starvation. Only one member survived, and as soon as the matter was known after this tragedy had taken place, help was given to the only surviving member. Quite a number of widows varying in age from 7 to 30 were to be seen. The most harrowing spectacle was that of starving and dying orphans who had lost their parents chiefly in the influenza epidemic. Proper help was given to these helpless orphans.

On the 10th April the party reached Amreli. Here good arrangements have been made by the generous public for the poor. There is a "Poor House" there where the distressed persons are lodged. The able-bodied are given work therein. There is also a "Cattle House" where numbers of starving cattle are being fed. The people there have collected funds amounting to Rs. 40,000.

DISTRESS IN PALITANA.

A visit to Palitana on the 14th idem also unfolded the same scenes of misery. Girasias, who are mostly agriculturists, have fared very badly this time, and they pass days together without food. Help of foodgrains and clothing was given to them. The people suffer much owing to the want of a cheap grain depot there. One such depot exists, but being eight miles away, the starving and emaciated persons could hardly walk such a distance to avail themselves of the articles there.

On the 17th idem the party visited Bhavnagar, where they helped the needy. The generous public there have collected funds amounting to Rs. 90,000 and have made provision for cheap foodgrains and also for cattle camps.

The party concludes their report by thanking Lady Lloyd, the President of the Women's Council, and Mrs. J. B. Petit the Convevor, for having given them the opportunity of gaining first-hand knowledge of the distress prevailing in Kathiawar.

GOVERNMENT AND A VICTORY BONUS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is an undeniable fact that Government clerks in India are a class of low paid but hard worked servants. And since the time, when the prices of necessaries of life increased by leaps and bounds, their lot has become extremely pathetic and pitiable. No doubt, they felt a great relief by the War Allowance so kindly sanctioned by Government. But here, too, the allowance is woefully short of the actual rise in the prices, not to say of the actual requirements of the people concerned. Moreover many permanent clerks and operators, from many offices, for instance Post and Telegraph and Account Offices, are deputed to work in Military Offices and their places filled by new candidates. Now, sir, there is as much difference between an experienced clerk and a raw candidate as there is between a seasoned soldier and a raw recruit. The result is that the remaining permanent clerks in these offices have to work much harder than before. They have, nevertheless, most cheerfully borne this stress of hard work, and high prices.

I, therefore, at this time of joy and jubilations, where the British Empire has emerged out of the last gigantic War the proudest and most powerful empire in the World, most respectfully suggest that it would be a befitting gift worthy of the occasion, if Government kindly sanction a bonus of three months' pay to all their servants.—Yours, etc.

A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

July 2, 1919.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 10th July, 1919.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye deserves the gratitude of the large number of students who seek admission to the Bombay School of Art as well as that section of the public interested in the development of the aesthetic ideals of this country, for his series of interpellations in the Council on the present management of this school. The interpellations so far made do not embrace all the questions which those interested in the school would like to see threshed out. Moreover, the official reply itself is, as we said on a former occasion, unsatisfactory in the extreme; for, not only was information not forthcoming in reply to some of the questions asked, but even regarding those that were answered the explanation given was halting and unconvincing. Regarding the questions left unanswered, we are told in the official reply that information is being collected on the subject. Information on at least some of the points raised is readily available, being on the school record. Why then should Government not have taken the trouble to secure the same and make it available to the honourable member? Take for example the questions relating to the appointment of two joint principals at the beginning of this year. Mr. Paranjpye asked particulars regarding their qualifications for the post and the terms of their appointment. The official reply states that the appointments were made "as a temporary measure necessitated by war conditions." What these "war conditions" exactly were is not specified, but our information is that the gentleman who was till then acting as principal had his services transferred to the Publicity Board and the control of the school was given over to the two joint principals referred to above. As to the latter gentlemen's qualifications for the post, the Government solemnly assert that one of them is "a well known Civil Engineer and writer upon technical education" and that he had twice before acted as Pdincipal of the School of Art and that the other has been "a lecturer on Elementary Building Construction in the same institution since 1912." But may we ask in what way the qualifications of these gentlemen in the Civil Engineering line were useful to the students of Art? Could none be found in India, if not in the school itself, with the requisite qualifications in Art? What, again, were the terms of appointment and hours of work in the school of these gentlemen? We are told that information is being collected, but as we have said, the information is readily available, being on the school record, and Government should have had no difficulty in securing it in a day or two. However, we hope the information will be elicited at the next session of the Council, for then it will be obvious how perfunctorily the duties of principal were being discharged during the joint regime to the great detriment of the interests of the school.

At present the school is again in charge of Mr. Hoggarth, acting Principal While we have no wish to disparge Mr. Hoggarth's qualifications, whatever they be, it is necessary to enquire in the interests of the school whether Mr. Hoggarth is really a fit person to be in charge of the school and whether persons of superior qualifications could not be found. What are the academical and other qualifications of Mr. Heggarth and what substantial work has been done by him during his tenure of office for more than a year? Is it a fact that the former principal Mr. Burns, has left on record, officially or semi-officially, suggestions for the reconstitution of the school and if so, has he made any remarks about the competency of Mr. Hoggarti to hold the post of principal? We hope Mr. Paranjpye will put some supplementary questions on this subject at the next session. In this connection we do not understand why the post or principal has not been properly advertised in India and England. If the post had been advertised in India, we dare say some qualified Indians, with better qualifications than those of either the "joint-principals" or the present acting principal, would have come forward as candidates. Even as things were, the public would like to know whether any Indians with European training and qualifications in Art did apply for the post and if they did, what answers were given to such applications. We sincerely hope it is not meant to keep the post as a preserve for Europeans only, though some recent incidents and the treatment accorded to the claims of Indian artists of acknowledged merit and reputation, do not tend to dispel fear. As the selection of the post has been left to the Secretary of State, we trust that he will appoint, preferably, an Indian to the post, since more than one such can be found in this country who will be able to discharge the duties of head of this school with credit to himself and benefit to students of Art in this country. And there is much in Indian Art that should be worked up and systematised by an enterprising Indian. We are convinced that the ideals which have so long inspired the working of the school and the lines along which it has been conducted are not altogether fit ideals and lines for an Indian Art School to follow. The "Art" as it is taught in the school is no genuine Art, it is neither genuinely Western nor genuinely Eastern. It is an adventitious mixture which, as it is developed, resembles a certain type of animal which has neither pride of ancestry nor posterity. It is at best a garish caricature of Art, without intrinsic value in the eyes of real enthusiasts. A thorough overhauling of the ideals inspiring the school is necessary if the school is to play any useful part in the development of the aesthetic side of Indian life.

There are two or three other points in the interpellations of Mr. Paranjpye on which no satisfactory information has been forthcoming in the official reply. If, as Government admit, there is no advisory board in connection with the school, is it not time that such a Board came into existence? They topsy-turvydom that has been prevailing in the School for sometime past can be directly traced to the absence of any controlling authority over and above the Principal, who is master of all he surveys. There is hardly any supervision exercised by the Education Department and everything is left to the Principal. Then, about the excursion grant, which has increased from Rs. 750 in 1916-17, to Rs. 1,500 in 1918-19, is it true that the major portion of the grant in 1918-19, was taken up by the Principal's expenses and that the number of students benefited by the grant in 1918-19, was less than half the number benefited by the grant of 1918-19? Is it also true that though the Principal joined the party, he kept himself aloof from the students and his presence proved scarcely useful to the students? We hope a satisfactory explanation on these points will be forthcoming in the Government reply, which has been withheld for the present. Lastly, in connection with the appointment of examiners of the school, why is it that there is only one Indian on a Board composed of eight? What, again, are the qualifications deemed necessary for these examiners? The Government should define them. Is it true that out of an allotment of about Rs. 5,000, only half goes to the other examiners, while the Principal gets the other half? And is the distribution of honorarium based on a correct basis and to the satisfaction of the examiners? These are some of the pertinent questions which require a satisfactory answer. We hope the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, now that he has interested himself in the affairs of the school, will not let matters rest till the school is placed on a satisfactory footing and the grievances of the students and the staff are properly remedied.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE-IV.

We have related the oft-repeated story of the circumstances under which the currency system which now prevails in India was inaugurated with the deliberate object of pointing to a moral. When it is said that Government's policy has attained a wonderful success except for the dislocation caused by the abnormal appreciation of silver, it is forgotten at what cost to the country the so-called success has been achieved. This reckless ignoring of the losses inflicted upon large masses of the people by an artificial appreciation of the rupee, is reflected in the cool suggestion now put forward that the exchange may be conveniently enhanced to 24d., and the classes affected by the change may be left to adjust themselves to the altered conditions. It may perhaps to arguable that a token currency must be protected from the melting pot and that it is a legitimate function of Government to make the necessary adjustments in the value of the national currency, required by unforeseen economic developments. But it must be borne in mind that no Government would be justified in making large profits out of the manufacture of a token currency and in levying indirect taxation upon the people. Indian token currency has become the principal instrument of exchange, is unlimited legal tender and is an inconvertible coinage, and what applies to the subsidiary currency of other countries, cannot hold good of the Indian rupee. Under the exchange standard which India now has, the rupee must remain inconvertible except at the discretion of Government, and its sterling value must always be maintained at a sufficiently high level so as to render it unassailable by the bullion value of the token. The Currency Committee has only to say what this level should be in view of the appreciation of silver and the evil of a full legal token currency as the chief national medium of exchange in India will be perpetuated. If silver goes down in the near future, the seignorage will be high whatever may be the rate of exchange adopted and the people will remain subjected to heavy indirect taxation. These are evils inseparable from the exchange standard and no manipulation of the exchange or of the token coins will remedy the situation.

Mr. Montagu recently stated in the House of Commons that the Currency Committee had already taken an appreciable amount of evidence and that it was impracticable to enlarge the subject of the enquiry, as that would "involve the reconstruction of the Committee and the recommencement of its work and would seriously postpone the date of its report." But could not the Secretary of State and his advisers have anticipated the demand for a more comprehensive and thoroughgoing inquiry and a more representative constitution of the Committee? "We have done it and it is not now possible to modify it" is an excuse with which we are familiar in this country where the Government does not feel it necessary to consult the wishes of the people whose interests it is supposed to understand better than the people themselves. But Mr. Montagu could have acted upon another principle and should not have taken shelter behind the usual bureaucratic plea that a thing is either two early or too late and in any case impracticable. So the Committee is going simply to tinker with the currency problem and suggest palliatives which might help us to tide over our immediate difficulties, leaving the main issue untouched. It will presumably recommend a rate of exchange at which the rupee will be stabilised, suggest a new limit for the fiduciary issue of currency notes, make passing references to the gold standard reserve and other topics and have done with the whole matter. We feel that such a perfunctory performance will hardly be in keeping with the gravity of the situation and the importance of the subject. The abnormal demand for the precious metals has led to their simultaneous appreciation and notably the appreciation of silver, and the future of their values is a question of world-wide importance. India suffered years ago because silver depreciated and now she is suffering because it has appreciated. When the supply of gold became so large that it raised prices in Western countries, it was said that India the "sink of the precious metals," would relieve the situation by absorbing a considerable quantity, and later on Western financiers were alarmed that India's heavy consumption of the yellow metal might starve their money markets. Economy in the use of the precious metals will be enjoined upon India under the recent developments and it is difficult to make out how she should conduct herself.

It is well-known that India has normally a favourable trade balance and foreign countries liquidate their debts to her by remitting the precious metals as the most economical method of discharging their obligations. Council bills, though sold on a considerable scale, do not suffice, and the soverigns which are imported, go into circulation directly or through Government channels. People naturally prefer the sovereign to the rupee and the currency note, which are both not legally covertible into gold; and the gold coins are very naturally hoarded or melted, the token currency alone remaining in circulation. No wonder that gold currency does not remain in circulation to any large extent; and inferences drawn from this fact about the alleged hoarding habits of the people and the unsuitability of a gold currency to Indian conditions, are misleading and incorrect. The silver standard was abandoned in India with the object of placing the country on a truly gold standard basis, but we stumbled on the exchange standard and the country is being asked to accept it in lieu of the genuine article as a permanent arrangement. If Mr. Montagu thinks that it is impracticable at this stage to widen the field of the inquiry now in progress, let him appoint another Committee, a Royal Commission by preference, to thresh out the whole problem. The improvement of the money markets of India, the position of the Presidency and Exchange Banks, the establishment of a Central Bank, the expansion of banking through out the country, the utilization of India's resources for the economic development of the people, are all matters of paramount importance and worthy of investigation at the hands of a strong commission of inquiry. These questions are intimately connected with the currency and financial policy of Government and that is why we were anxious that they should have been considered by the Currency Committee. If that body is going to confine itself to the exchange situation and the position of the silver and paper currency, let us have another inquiry immediately projected. We cannot be put off with the plea that too many committees and inquiries cause unnecessary trouble and confusion. Committees were appointed by the dozen in England during war time and they have produced valuable reports. India can surely afford to have one more committee of commission when the interests at stake are so important. We have no *penchant* for committees of inquiry, but public investigation of such intricate matters as those connected with currency and finance, is the only way of getting things to move.

Notes of the Day.

Sir Sankaran Nair.

Sir Sankaran Nair has left Simla. He will make over charge at Madras, and it is expected that he will proceed to England to be there in time to give evidence before the Joint Committee. We hope that at every important place he visits after the relinquishment of his charge, there will be a public reception in honour of his splendid record as Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The people of India have appreciated his sterling merit and manly independence, and it may be said that Sir Sankaran Nair did all that an Indian in his position could do under the trying circumstances in which he had to work. In his colleagues in the Government of India, Sir Sankaran Nair was more unfortunate than his Indian predecessors, and it has been a matter of regret to his countrymen that in the present political transition, his associates in the Council have mostly been men whose attitude could not sustain the Hardinge tradition. His two minutes of dissent will stand among the classics of Indian political controversy, and remain as an inspiration and a guidance to those who labour for India's freedom. In his mastery of essentials and independence of character, he has scarcely had any rival in India and certainly no superior. In dissociating himself from the policy of Government in the Punjab, he took a course which those who have learnt to appreciate the traditions of British justice will always uphold. We believe that time will show the wisdom and the righteousness of the policy he defended. Now that he is out of office, we trust that he will apply himself to the cause of his countrymen whose hearts he has won. There is so much to do, and we want men like him.

The Fate of the Kaiser.

The offer of the ex-Kaiser's younger sons placing themselves at the mercy of King George with the prayer that their father may be spared the "degradation" of a trial, shows the depth to which the pride of the Hohenzollerns has sunk. Mr. Lloyd George announced in Parliament that the ex-Kaiser was to be tried in London, and there is no denying question that if the Allies are implacable on the point, they have the power to seize his person either by compelling Germany to abide by the terms of the treaty which require his delivery, or by coercing Holland to surrender him into their hands. Apart from the physical power of the Allies to do so, there is the possibility of their considering that the abasement of the dynasty has sufficiently fulfilled one of the main political necessities of Germany's defeat. At any rate, the offer of filial atonement by the sons of the ex-Kaiser will go far in weakening the original desire of some of his enemies to see him swing on the gallows; and the sparing of a fallen enemy will not be taken by any one as a matter of discredit to the Allies.

The Depressed Classes.

It is a matter for deep satisfaction that the so-called "untouchable" classes of this country, who have been for so many centuries kept down in life by their more advanced countrymen, are coming to their own. A perusal of Tuesday's proceedings of the local Legislative Council will convince even a superficial observer of the changed angle of vision which the educated classes among Hindus are attaining at the present day towards this problem. An honourable member congratulated Government on the change that had come over their policy in regard to the depressed classes, but the change is really not so much in the attitude of Government as in that of the educated Hindu community of to-day as compared with the last generation. It is true one or two Hindu members were to be found in the Council who opposed the nomination of depressed class gentlemen to seats in the local boards and municipalities and the throwing open of public wells to the depressed classes, but as pointed out by the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas, views, such as those expressed by the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas are not the views of enlightened Hindu public opinion of to-day, but of the community two decades ago. Opposition to the just rights of their fellowmen of the depressed classes would stultify the claims of the "higher" classes of Hindus to wider franchise and greater freedom for themselves.

The Hindu University.

The recent resignation of the Vice-Chancellor and one or two incidents of a like nature raised apprehensions in the public mind that all was not well with the Benares Hindu University. It is a matter of deep satisfaction, therefore, to learn from the annual report of the Central Hindu College, just issued, that the affairs of the College at least are being conducted smoothly enough, and satisfactory progress is being made in the various teaching departments. The teaching staff of the College on 30th April last consisted of eight University professors and 34 others or a total of 42 professors,—an equipment for the College which will not be considered inadequate, seeing that, as pointed out in the report, the number exceeds the number of members of the teaching staff in any college affiliated to the Patna, Allahabad, Punjab or Bombay University and compares favourably with the numbers in the Presidency Colleges of Madras and Calcutta. The total number of students on the rolls of the College in September, 1918, was 674 as against 510 in September, 1917. The total number of students admitted into the College during the session 1918-19 was 260 as against 149 in the previous session. In the matter of admission no restrictions based on caste or creed prevail and in addition to the Hindus, Jains and Sikhs, there were seven Mahomedan students on the College rolls. The results of the various examinations were also of a far from disappointing character. Lectures by a number of distinguished scholars, both Indian and European, were arranged during the year. A promising feature of the College is the Research department, there being nine students engaged in research in Mathematics, two in Ancient Indian History and Philosophy, and one in Chemistry. The report gives particulars of the original work done by these researches and the papers contributed by them to well-known Indian and foreign scientific journals.

Another Objectionable Advertisement.

We referred the other day to an objectionable advertisement by the manager of a well-known Indian cement factory inviting applications for chemist of "European parentage" only. An advertisement of a somewhat similar character will come up for consideration at the meeting of our local City Fathers. It appears that the Municipal Hydraulic Engineer recently advertised for candidates to fill the vacant post of an Assistant Engineer Water-works Department. Applications were invited from A. M. I. E.'s only, thus debarring the Engineering graduates of Indian Universities. Letters of protest have been addressed to the President of the Corporation, pointing out the obvious unfairness of the advertisement. It is asked why the Indian University degrees of B. Sc., L. C. E., or B. E., which the Corporation have all along recognised as adequate qualifications for such posts, should have been deliberately omitted from the advertisement. Even so high posts as those of Engineers and Superintending Engineers of the P. W. D. are thrown open to Indian engineering graduates and there is no reason why the Municipal Hydraulic Engineer should insist exclusively on British qualifications. Such a demand is entirely uncalled for and militates against the just interests of a large majority of Indian candidates who have the right to be judged on their ability and experience. We hope the Corporation will give the Hydraulic Engineer clearly to understand that such discrimination is undesirable and must be with-

LIBERATION OF HUNGARY

APPEAL TO ENTENTE.

MODERATE SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 9.

COPENHAGEN, July 6th.—A number of fugitive Hungarian politicians arrived to-day in Vienna to appeal to the Entente to liberate Hungary from the domination of the Bolshevists and help the Hungarians to form a moderate Socialist Government.

CHINA TO SIGN TREATY WITH AUSTRIA.

MEMBERSHIP OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO BE AUTOMATICALLY SECURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, July 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 9.

The Havas Agency states:—The Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference has announced that, although it refused to sign the treaty with Germany, it will sign the treaty with Austria, thus automatically securing China's membership of the League of Nations.

M. CLEMENCEAU AT ST. QUENTIN.

FINDS REGRETS AND COMPLAINTS BUT NO BITTERNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, July 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 9.

The Havas Agency states:—During his visit to some of the districts of France which have been devastated during the war, M. Clemenceau addressing a crowd at St. Quentin and replying to their demands for comfortable houses before the winter set in, stock of fuel and advances to farmers, said that St. Quentin was a typical example of what had occurred throughout France, in that he found regrets and complaints but no bitterness.

CROSS OF LEGION OF HONOUR TO CITY OF RHEIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, July 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 9.

President Poincare has decorated the city of Rheims with the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

TRIUMPHAL MARCH OF FRENCH ARMY.

80% EXCESS PROFITS TAX FOR STANDS AND SEATS ON WINDOWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, July 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 9.

The Havas Agency states:— A Bill has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies for fixing of an 80 per cent. excess profits tax on the prices charged for seats in the windows and stands to witness the triumphal march of the French Army on July 14th.

PREMIER AT CRICCIETH FOR COMPLETE REST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 9.

Mr. Lloyd George has arrived at Criccieth for a fortnight's complete rest.

MR. ASQUITH AT COLOGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd 10 a.m., July 9.

COLOGNE.—Mr. Asquith is visiting Cologne as the guest of Sir William Robertson.

TRIBUTE TO MR. HORNIMAN.

SYMPATHY WITH MR. JETHAMAL.

(From a Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (SIND), July 9.

A public meeting held under the auspices of the All-India Home Rule League passed resolutions supporting the All-India Congress Committee's resolution re the Punjab occurrences, condemning Mr. Horniman's deportation and urging withdrawal of the deportation order, also appreciating his services to India and expressing firm confidence in him and praying God to grant courage to Jethamal, Editor, "Hindvasi," sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment under 124A 153A to bear sufferings calmly, and expressing sympathy with his family.

WELL DONE R. 34!

HEROIC TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

COMPLETED WITHOUT AID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, 6th, 3-35 p.m.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 9.

MINEOLA, 6th—R. 34 arrived at 9-5 this morning thus completing the Atlantic flight without assistance.

LATER.

MINEOLA. (Later).—R. 34 landed at 9-55 at the Hazelhurst Field.

"HELP HELP."

HALIFAX July 5.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 9.

A wireless message from R. 34 was received from the Uartridge Island to-night. It reads. "Rush help making for Boston twenty-three knots Come quickly petrol giving out."

"COME MEET US."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON 6th, 5-15 a.m.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 9.

The Air Ministry states that the following has been received direct from R. 34 by the United States Naval authorities. "Four o'clock in morning, Greenwich time, position 67/30 West 43/20 North. Course South-west by South flying 1,500 feet per cent. come meet us"

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 9.

A message from R. 34 asking for assistance was received at 2-59 in the afternoon (Greenwich time) on the 5th July. St. John (New Brunswick) reported that she was close to the Partridge Island at 5-30. Two American destroyers have been despatched from Boston.

ACROSS GULF OF MAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, 6th. 7-10 a.m.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 9.

WASHINGTON 5th.—The United States destroyer Bancroft reached R. 34 at 11-40 to-night and is accompanying her across the Culb of Maine.

IN MONTANK POINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, 6th. 1-15 p.m.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 9.

NEW YORK, 6th.— R. 34 arrived at the Montauk Point at 7-30 this morning. She did not land but proceeded to Mineola.

RUSH FOR MONTANK POINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 9.

MIGEOLA.—R. 34 has been instructed to make every effort to reach the Montauk Point where there is plentiful supply of petrol.

AIR MINISTRY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 9.

The Air Ministry announces that R. 34 landed safely at the Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, at two in the afternoon (Greenwich time) and thus accomplished the voyage of over 3,100 nautical miles, the longest flight ever made by any aircraft, in 108 hours, 12 minutes. She completed the distance under her own power.

American destroyers were sent to her assistance as a precaution in view of her petrol supply being nearly exhausted, but they, were not utilised to tow her.

"FLIGHT MARKS BEGINNING OF NEW ERA."

KINGS' CONGRATULATIONS TO MAJOR SCOTT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 9.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed his heartiest congratulations to Major Scott and the crew of R. 34 on the splendid achievement and his best wishes for safe-return. His Majesty says that the flight marks the beginning of a new era in which the English-speaking people already drawn together in the war will be even more closely united in the peace.

Mr. Churchill has also telegraphed his congratulations on the conquest of the Atlantic.

R.34'S REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

AMERICA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 9.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Daniels has telegraphed to R 34 congratulating it on the remarkable achievement which he says will serve to increase the cordial relations existing between British and the Americans.

CAPTAIN FRYATT'S REMAINS.

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 9.

BRUGES.—The body of Captain Fryatt was taken last evening from the cemetery to the provincial government building where, this morning, enormous crowds filed past the coffin which, this afternoon, was conveyed with all due honour to the station en route for England.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN EUROPE.

AS SERIOUS AS IT CAN BE.

LORD ROBERT'S SPEECH AT HITCHIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 9.

Lord Robert Cecil speaking at Hitchin said the economic situation of Europe was as serious as it could possibly be. The people were unable to get sufficient food, and there was a general breakdown of all transport. The whole system of credit was seriously injured or absolutely destroyed. The most urgent problem in foreign affairs was to try and set right that economic position, and for that purpose even in our own interest we must be prepared, if necessary, to come to the assistance of Europe and must in particular so frame our peace policy as not to hinder the economic recovery of Europe. If we did, we must not be surprised if revolutionary ideas developed which would ultimately engulf, if not ourselves at any rate every other country in Europe.

FOOD RIOTS IN ROME.

GOVERNMENT TAKING STERN MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 9.

ROME, July 6th.—The food and clothing shops in Milan and other towns have been raided. One person was killed and several injured in the disturbances at Brescia. The tradesmen in several towns have considerably reduced their prices. The Government is taking stern measures against the monopolists. The Socialist parties disclaim responsibility for the disorders.

PRICES 50 PER CENT REDUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 9.

ROME.—Demonstrations of protest against the dearness of food have occurred in Turin Leghorn and Palermo. The tradesmen in Rome have agreed to a 50 per cent. reduction in prices.

A THRILLING TENNIS MATCH AT WIMBLEDON.

AMAZING EXHIBITION OF DRIVING AND SMASHING BY PLAYERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 9.

One of the greatest and most thrilling matches ever seen at Wimbledon took place to-day when O'Hara Wood and Thomas, Australians, beat Brookes and Patterson, Australians, in the semi-final of men's doubles. The score was 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3. Wood played an inspired game giving an amazing exhibition of driving, volleying and smashing. The greatest feature was the unprecedented manner in which the winners killed outright some of the hardest services ever seen there.

MILITARY POLO CUP FINAL.

NORTHAMPTON YEOMANRY BEAT 18TH HUSSARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 9.

In the final of the military polo cup at Hurlingham yesterday the Northampton Yeomanry beat the 18th Hussars by 4 goals to 1.

CRICKET AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 9.

Matches drawn:
Gentlemen versus Players.
Notts versus Yorkshire.
Warwickshire versus Leicestershire.

CABLE ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PARIS.—M. Simon, Minister for Colonies and Sir Marconi, have gone to Boulogne, whence they will fly to London to participate in the commission on the colonial mandates.

The Electoral Reform has been finally adopted by 334 votes to 121. The measure includes *scrutin de liste*, one ballot and representation of minorities.

"THE TAJ" FUND.

MRS. MOHEMEDALI'S CONTRIBUTION.

(From a Correspondent.)
JUBBULPORE, July 9.

Mrs. Mohemedali has contributed fifteen rupees for the "Taj Newspaper Fund." It is indeed a great honour to the "Taj" that help came from the wife of the great Muslim leader, Mr. Mohemedali, more so at such a time when her noble husband is interned in jail. Outside donations though few, are still coming Subscriptions in various localities are being pushed through.

The manager of the "Taj" Jubbulpore, appeals to the outside public to kindly send in their liberal contributions to him soon.

CRISIS IN BERLIN GOVERNMENT.

OVER NEW DIVISION OF GERMANY.

CONFLICTING VIEWS OF PRUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 9.

BERLIN, July 5th.—Rumours are being circulated in Weimar of a serious crisis within the Government regarding the new division of Germany, the views of the Imperial Prussian Governments conflicting.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM AMIR.

ON ARMISTICE TERMS.

SIMLA, July 8.

A letter from the Amir dated the 29th June was received in Simla yesterday. After referring to his Excellency the Viceroy's letter of the 21st June as the source of the augmentation of friendship and concord, the re-establishment of which between the two nations he describes as the sole object in view, the Amir enters upon a long disseration on the one-sided character of the armistice terms and the impossiblity of their literal observance. Thus in response to our demand for the withdrawal of his regular troops, the Amir considers it advisable that the British troops should be withdrawn from Spin Baldak and Dakka. Similarly, he considers it advisable that we should forego the free movement of aeroplanes over Afghan territory as this will inevitably provoke the Afghans to fire upon them in spite of his strict prohibition and our consequent relations will lead to a breach of the armistice. Turning from what he repeatedly refers to as the trifling matter of the terms of the temporary armistice, the Amir affirms his earnest endeavour that friendship and unity should be established more strongly than ever with honour to both Governments and concludes with a hope that his Excellency will now fix a date for the arrival of the Afghan delegates who are in readiness to start.

His Excellency the Viceroy's reply left Simla this afternoon. While glad to learn that the Amir is sincerely anxious for peace his Excellency observes that the tone of his letter compels the conclusion that he does not appreciate the true positions. The Amir appears to forget that it was the Afghan Government that began the war and that it is the Afghan Government that is now suing for peace. Yet, in these facts lies the reason for the character of the armistice terms. Nor does the Amir seem to realise that His Majesty's Government have been very gravely affronted by what has occurred and that the British people are indignant that a great power should thus have been wantonly attacked. Yet this is the reason why His Majesty's Government will not allow any modification of the armistice terms. But as no advantage can accrue from prolonging the correspondence his Excellency invites the Amir to direct his delegates to present themselves before 10 a.m. on the 22nd July in the British lines, whence they will be conducted to Rawalpindi.

The British delegates will consist of Sir Hamilton Grant, chief of the delegates, Mr. Maffey, Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, Brigadier-General Moberly, Nawab Sir Shams Shah, and Sir Gurubaksha Singh Bedi.

MINOR ACTIVITIES ABOUT DAKKA.

DUE TO INSTIGATION OF NADIR KHAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 9.

A press communiqué issued by the Government of India dated the 9th July says:—Reconnaissance from Dakka reports small bodies of enemy are still occupying their usual positions about Girdi. A lashkar of about two thousand strong is said to be near Basawal. Tribesmen followed up one of our reconnaissance parties during its return to Dakka on the 5th instant. They were dispersed by shell fire and lost sixty to seventy killed. In Tochi there have been some minor disturbances on the 8th. A body of tribesmen took up commanding positions to prevent our road piquets reaching their posts in the vicinity of Idak. The enemy were driven off, but the road traffic was interrupted for several hours. These activities are locally attributed to the instigation of Nadir Khan. Small raids are reported by the villagers on Sistan border, but these have been repelled by the villagers themselves.

INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 9.

According to a return published by the Department of Statistics, the grand total of gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected during three months, April to June, 1919, amounted to Rs. 401 lakhs as against Rs. 422 lakhs in the corresponding period of last year. Import duties contributed Rs. 280 lakhs, export duties Rs. 69 lakhs, excise duties on cotton manufacture Rs. 35 lakhs, and duties on motor spirit Rs. 12 lakhs and land customs and miscellaneous Rs. 5 lakhs.

DEBATE ON ENHANCED RATE OF ASSESSMENT.

GOVERNMENT ON VERGE OF DEFEAT.

MR. SETHNA TURNS THE SCALE AT LAST MOMENT.

(By our Special Correspondent.)
POONA, July, 9.

The third day of the Council session has proved perhaps more interesting than the second day. The afternoon of the second day witnessed a curious method of wasting time, not in speeches but in taking divisions More than ten minutes were lost in ascertaining whether Sir Dinshaw Petit's amendment to Mr. Belvi's resolution regarding the compulsory provision by local boards for the depressed classes of wells and *dharmshalas* had a majority in support. Then came Mr. Belvi's original proposition for vote and another ten minutes were lost. His Excellency the Governor intimated that he would be glad if the Honourable Members, when feeling that a proposition had a majority against it might declare their wishes against by emphatic noes so that he could avoid the necessity of a division by gauging the negation by the intensity of the volume of the noes It has not yet appealed to Government bench as yet that the best method would be to ask members to walk out into two different lobbies. The Poona Council Hall is admirably suited to such arrangements. It happened to-day that Mr. Sethna who was not present at the time, when division was being taken on Mr. Upasani's resolution recommending that until certain conditions are fulfilled the enhanced rates of assessment of land revenue be not introduced came in after all votes had been counted. His vote was being taken after he had taken his seat, when Mr. Paranjpye raised a point of order. His Excellency the Governor ruled any member could vote until the results of voting were declared. Government thus escaped defeat by one vote, the voting being 18 versus 19. If members were to walk out into division lobbis such a thing as to-day's defeat of the popular side would be impossible.

SYMPATHY WITH SIND.

The resolution of Mr. Harchandrai cordially supported by Mr. Gulam Hussain have impressed the Council generally that Sind is not being properly looked after erection of public building in Karachi proceeds at snails space; roads built from provincial funds are none too many and the means of communication are still a luxury in Sind. The Hindu-Moslem alliance working so harmoniously to screw on money for ameliorating the condition of a part of the Bombay residency, which appears to be forgotten in the financial allotments received further support from the representative of the European Chamber of Commerce, Karachi.

Karachi patient rein (?) had to plod through a series of arguments which it fell to his lot as Commissioner in Sind to narrate to unconvinced Sind members. Government were doing their best was the burden of his song.

Mr. Curtis, the member in-charge expressed sympathy with Sind but could promise nothing definite. His Excellency the Governor assured that the case of Sind will receive consideration.

RECRUITMENT OF SUB-JUDGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, July 9.

At the Bombay Legislative Council to-day H. E. the Governor presiding, the overnight debate on Mr. Paranjpye's resolution recommending to Governor in Council that two appointments of sub-judgeships be set aside every year to be filled up by two men who passed the LL.B. examination of the Bombay University in that year with the highest number of marks, was resumed.

The Hon. Mr. Pandurang Dessai said he strongly supported the resolution. The demand contained in it was modest. On an average, six or seven places of sub-judgeship were every year filled by the Government. The resolution demanded at least two should be reserved. For over forty years the same experiment was tried in the Engineering Department and it had secured best intellect like Sir Viswasaraya. The sub-judge's work required intellect and clear headedness, but it did not require extra robust health like the Police and the Forest Service. He submitted the test of recruitment should be by open competition. If the Indian Civil Service had demonstrated anything it was that open competition yielded most satisfactory results. The demand was not exhorbitant and he hoped the Council would pass it

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole accorded hearty support to the resolution. The principle underlying it, was that of open competition and he thought that it should be accepted. It would do away with favouritism and give satisfactory results The experiment has been tried in the P.W.D. and had proved a success.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Bahadurji (Advocate-General), said he did not propose to reply to all that Mr. Paranjpye had said but he was going to merely confine himself to the terms of the resolution. Mr. Paranjpye had not brought forward a single argument in favour of his proposition. Most of his observations were directed at villification of the present system of nomination. The Advocate-General then went on to examine terms of the resolutions. Sub-judgeship required a man not only trained, but experienced. He had never heard academic distinction alone was sufficient. The Hon. mover had said that selected men might be given some training, but the suggestion was very vague. It had been recognised and must be recognised that the proper place for training was the bar. If that was so, they would not appoint a man simply because he had headed a list in the examination.

Mr. Paranjpye interrupting asked what about the civilian judges.

Mr. Bahadurji replied by saying he did not want to introduce politics in the Council Hall, but since a direct question had been put to him he would have to make a reference. For the last thirty years, or so there been persistent agitation for the separation of executive and judicial functions. He believed Mr. Paranjpye himself was one of the loudest in that opposition. As such, it was a curious position for Mr. Paranjpye to take up.

Proceeding the Advocate-General said he failed to understand how efficiency could be possessed by people fresh from university with no training whatever, as had been attempted to be made out. He asked the Legal member of the Council, who supported the resolution, to consider what had been their experience. Did clients run after a new LL.B., because he had topped the examination, and that he would be more efficient? Or did they go to an experienced lawyer no matter what his academical qualification? A litigant preferred an experienced lawyer. Would he not also prefer an experienced judge? such a proposition as the one moved by Mr. Paranjpye had not been heard of anywhere else, except in that Council. He asked the Council not to be carried away by criticisms of the existing system of nomination which had to be considered on its merits, but to continue their attention to actual terms of the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Pherose Sethna expressed surprise that a resolution so loosely worded should have been brought up by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye. He was equally surprised the speaker should have indulged in ungenerous remarks and unwarranted attacks on a branch of Government service without advancing any reasons for the statements he made. He agreed with the Advocate-General that heading in the LL.B. examination was alone not a sufficient qualification for the post.

The Hon. Sheikh Hidayatullah said if the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye's resolutions meant the thin end of the wedge, and if the system of nomination was altogether abolished, he felt certain purity of administration would suffer. He therefore would oppose the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani claimed the right of being heard on the subject. Speaking as he did after about 30 years' experience in judicial line, he supported the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas suggested, that, in view of the remarks that had been made by the Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye should see his way to withdraw the resolution, bringing in a comprehensive one later on.

PRINCIPLE UNDERLYING EXISTING SYSTEM.

After the Hon. Mr. Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. Crump speaking on behalf of the Government, said he associated himself entirely with the remarks of the Advocate-General and the Hon. Mr. Sethna. He regretted Mr Paranjpye had thought fit to use certain expressions without placing any material before the Council in justification of them. The only justification he pleaded was ignorance of the details of the system. No more singular justification was ever pleaded in defence of any action or libel.

Explaining the existing system he said the one principle underlying it was that the actual practice at the Bar should be a qualification. The system of qualifying posts had now been reduced to a much lower degree that it played a very small part in the selection of subordinate judiciary. That course had been consistently urged by the Bombay High Court. The whole aspect of the question was now under the consideration of the Government and it was probable that there would be still further reductions.

With regard to the recommendations about which so much had been made the system was that Collectors or District Judges were asked to furnish their opinion on the merits of candidates and on those recommendations the Government came to a decision. He thought Mr. Paranjpye himself on more than one occasion recommended persons for public posts and when he spoke of the system being obnoxious he himself was open to that charge. The real problem was between two things:—Would they train their sub-judges by practice at the Bar or would they train them by probation in judicial offices. One reason why open competition was not desirable in selecting persons to fill judicial posts was that a judge had to possess other qualifications which were just as important as knowledge of law, such as patience, grasp of facts, and knowledge of the world. Could they guarantee that a man who had passed the LL.B. examination with the highest number of marks would possess all these qualifications?

Mr. Crump then quoted Lord Russell to show that in nine cases out of ten, a judge should have the grasp of facts rather

(Continued on page 8.)

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION.

SERIOUS POSITION IN TRANSVAAL.

CABLES TO VICEROY, BRITISH AND UNION GOVERNMENTS.

Indian Opinion of Natal states that the following cable has been sent from Transvaal British Indian Association to His Excellency the Viceroy, Simla:—

"Following agitation European trade competitors provincial towns, Parliamentary committee inquired into Gold Law in its aplication Indian traders, also operation law 3 of 1885 in regard holding fixed property Asiatics Limited Companies, Association tendered evidence great length. Committee recommends that vested rights Indian carrying business proclaimed mining areas in June, 1914, and who since date obtained trading licences and carried business such areas should be respected, Indians should have right transfer make over their existing business other Indians legally residing Transvaal steps immediately be taken render it impossible Asiatics in future obtain trading licences for new business; suggests after May 1st 1919, no new trading licences shall granted Asiatics. Legislation be immediately introduced amending law 3 of 1885, prohibiting ownership fixed property by Company corporate body wherein Asiatics hold controlling interest. Bill accordingly introduced Parliament, Association greatly alarmed prospect imposition further disabilities upon Indians this stage their history had hoped time was ripe removal old disabilities instead imposition new ones. Appeal full support co-operation.—Aswat, Chairman."

Cables were also sent to the British Premier, Mr. Montagu, Lord Sinha, Generals Botha and Smuts, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree and Mr. Polak; also to Mr. Gandhi with instructions to inform Provincial leaders and the press.

The following reply has been received from Mr. Polak:—

"Doing utmost. Be resolute, oppose Bill every stage.

From British Indian Association to Acting Premier, Minister of Justice and Minister of the Interior:—

"Association, while appreciating Ministers' just attitude towards British Indians, respectfully submits that Asiatic Land and Trading Bill wholly unacceptable and records its solemn protest against same, as Bill is based upon racial discrimination, singling out His Majesty's Indian subjects inferior even to aliens, thereby not only depriving them of their inherent and legitimate rights but their self-respect, and aims at their ultimate extinction.—E. I. Aswat, Chairman."

From British Indian Association to Acting Secretary, Governor-General, Cape town:—

"Association, after mature deliberation, reaffirms its respectful, yet emphatic protest against Asiatic Land and Trading Amendment Bill which is based upon racial distinction thereby depriving British Indians of their legitimate rights to trade and acquire landed property by means of companies within Transvaal Province and residence with'n proclaimed areas, as opposed to the exalted principles on which Empire founded, with the object of ultimate extinction of His Majesty's loyal Indian subjects. Association implores His Excellency withhold his assent. Committee desires waiting His Excellency in deputation for presentation petition. Kindly advise date and place His Excellency may be pleased to receive deputation.—E. I. Aswat, Chairman."

ASIATICS (LAND AND TRADING) BILL.

FULL TEXT AS INTRODUCED.

The following is the text of the Asiatic (Land and Trading) Bill as first introduced in the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa:—

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa, as follows:—

1. Those provisions of section *one hundred and thirty* and *one hundred and thirty-one* of Act No. 35 of 1908 (Transvaal) which relate to the residence on or occupation of ground held under a stand licence on proclaimed land by coloured persons and any provisions similar thereto contained in the conditions of any deed of grant or freehold title in a Government Township (as defined in Act No. 35 of 1908, Transvaal) issued under the above mentioned Act shall not apply:—

(a) to any British Indian who on the first day of May, 1919, was, under the authority of a trading licence lawfully issued, carrying on business on proclaimed ground or on any stand or lot in such township, or to the lawful successor in title of any such Indian in respect of such business; or

(b) to any person *bona fide* in the employment of such a British Indian or his successor in title,

so long as such British Indian or successor in title continues so to carry on business on the same ground or stand or lot on which or in the same township in which it was being carried on on the first day of May, 1919.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as abrogating any exceptions contained in the said sections *one hundred and thirty* and *one hundred and thirty-one* or in the conditions aforesaid.

2. Those provisions of Law No. 3 of 1885 (Transvaal) and any amendments thereof heretofore enacted which prohibit a person belonging to any of the native races of Asia from being an owner of fixed property in the Transvaal subject to certain exceptions specified in such amendments shall, subject to the same exceptions, be construed also as prohibiting the ownership of fixed property in the Transvaal by any company or other corporate body in which one or more persons belonging to any of those races have a controlling interest.

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply in respect of the ownership of any fixed property acquired by any such company or corporate body before the first May, 1919.

3. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Asiatics (Land and Trading) Amendment Act, 1919.

AMENDMENTS.

In the Committee stage of the Bill in the House of Assembly two amendments were carried. One amendment provided that any company which acquired fixed property since the 1st May, 1919, should dispose thereof within two years from the commencement of the Act, or within such further period as might be fixed by a competent Court, and on its failure to do so such fixed property might be sold by the order of a competent Court. The other amendment provided that Indians would not be allowed to hold mortgages or property otherwise than as security for a *bona fide* loan or investment in the ordinary course of business.

There were some other amendments also made, but they were of a minor character.

FURTHER DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY.

We reproduce below reports of further progress of the Bill in the House of Assembly and the Senate appearing in the "Indian Opinion" of June 13th:—

Capetown, June 4 (Reuter).—The House proceeded to consider the amendments made in Committee to the Asiatics Bill.

Mr. Alexander, on Clause 2, submitted that it was in direct conflict with Clause 1. Clause 1 laid it down that Asiatics at present having trading licences and their successors were allowed to trade, while Clause 2 laid it down that revenue officers could refuse to issue licences. He asked Mr. Speaker's ruling whether the clause was in order. He argued that every licence when it was granted was a new licence.

Mr. Speaker said the House was not quite fair to Mr. Speaker, who should not be asked to interpret a law. After having heard members on both sides, he was not prepared to rule, and left the matter in the hands of the House.

Mr. Malan (Acting Premier) appealed to Col. Collins to withdraw that part of Clause 2 providing that receivers of revenue could refuse the granting of new licences to Asiatics in areas outside the proclaimed area. He pointed out that the question as affecting the matter beyond the proclaimed area had not been investigated by the Select Committee. Besides, this was the first time in any legislation of the Union, any of the community would be disqualified by name. He promised a full inquiry into the whole Indian question in the Union after the session, and trusted the clause would be withdrawn.

Sir Abe Bailey said he regretted the appeal of the Minister, who was asking members to go back on the recent decision. Since the passing of the clause he had received large numbers of wires and letters from people he did not know at all, asking him to stand by the attitude he had taken up. The clause meant that the outside areas would be placed on the same basis as the gold areas. Everybody in the House agreed to stand by the 1914 agreement, and whether or not the word Asiatic had been mentioned the fact remained that it had to come some time.

Col. Collins declined the Prime Minister's request to withdraw his clause, which he held was absolutely essential.

The clause on being put was agreed to without a division.

The Bill as amended was adopted.

The Bill was read a third time and sent to the Senate.

BILL IN THE SENATE.

Capetown, June 9 (Reuter).—The Minister of Justice moved the second reading of the Asiatics Amendment Bill.

Senator Schreiner said he had received cables stating that the Bill was likely to create an angry feeling in India, and asked the Minister to take a long Imperial view.

Senator Munnik said Mr. Schreiner, in advocating the cause of the Asiatics, was proving himself to be the worst friend of the Natives in South Africa.

CLAUSE 2 DELETED.

Capetown, June 10 (Reuter).—In the Senate this afternoon, the Committee stage of the Asiatics (Land and Trading) Amendment Bill was continued.

Considerable discussion took place on Clause 2, providing for the refusal of trading licenses for Asiatics in any part of the Transvaal, some Senators entering a strong objection to the proposal.

The Minister of Justice, replying to the criticisms, said he hoped the question would be solved by just principles and not by panicky legislation by a few telegrams. He (the Minister) did not ask himself what India or Canada or Australia was saying, but what was his duty towards South Africa. (Cheers). He disclaimed the suggestion that the Bill was class legislation. It simply continued the position laid down by the Republican Law of 1885.

Senator Brebner hoped the clause would not be expunged. The Bill did not take away any rights, and the longer the position continued the more difficult it would become.

Senator White was of opinion that the power given to municipalities to refuse licenses without assigning reason was unjust. He admitted, in reply to an interjection, that he had voted for it in the Transvaal, but he had now come to the conclusion that it was unfair. "Let hon. Senators appeal to their minds and for goodness sake," concluded Mr. White, "do not let it be said that this House ever passed a clause which constituted an injustice to the individual."

Senator Whiteside prophesied that if the clause were passed they would soon have another Bill to tighten it up, because the definition of Asiatic in the Transvaal Act 36 of 1908, mentioned in the clause referred only to males, and thus there was nothing to prevent females taking out a license. He opposed the clause as an injustice, and pointed out that the Indian trader in the country districts was there because he was supported by the farmer as the cheapest market.

On a division the clause was rejected by 18 votes to 7.

The Bill then passed through Committee, and was reported.

ASSEMBLY AGREES TO AMENDMENT.

Capetown telegram of a later date, viz., 12th June, appearing in the Australian papers states:—

"The House of Assembly concurred today with the action of the Senate in deleting the clause in the Asiatic Land and Trading Bill empowering local authorities to refuse trading licenses to Asiatics. The Nationalists asserted that the deletion was due to pressure exercised by the Imperial Government, but the Acting Premier (Mr. F. S. Malan) emphatically denied the statement."

MASS MEETING AT JOHANNESBURG.

INDIGNANT SPEECHES.

At the open-air mass meeting, under the auspices of the Transvaal British Indian Association, held on the 29th May at Johannesburg, to protest against the measure that is now before the Union Parliament, there were over two thousand people present and the meeting proved thoroughly representative by the fact of there being a large number of delegates from the different parts of the Transvaal present; and the meeting throughout was fervent and much emphasis was laid upon the threatening danger.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"This mass meeting of British Indians of the Transvaal British Indian Association enters its emphatic protest against the measure affecting the community presently before the House of Assembly, against the disabilities contained therein and against the imposition of any further disabilities whatsoever and urges that the time has now arrived for the removal of the existing disabilities upon British Indians in the Province."

Proposed by Mr. Abdool Rahman (Potchefstroom), seconded by Mr. A. H. Tagari (Vereeniging), and supported by Messrs. H. O. [illegible] R. V. Patel, Ismail Mohamed Patel [illegible]town), M. H. Somar, (Sanderton), [illegible] A. G. Cassim (Pretoria).

"That this mass meeting appeals to His Excellency the Governor-General to refuse Imperial Sanction to the measure referred to in the previous resolution should it receive legislative Sanction and to any other measure imposing disabilities on the British Indians of this Province, and respectfully suggests that His Excellency should give the Community an opportunity to lay their case before him."

Proposed by Mr. Cassim Adam (Pretoria) seconded by Mr. L. B. Singh (Germiston), and supported by Messrs. V. Kesavjee (Pretoria), A. M. Bhayat (Heidelburg), Omar Khan (Roodepoort., Dawood (Wolmaranstad) and D. Kaliajee.

"This mass meeting authorises the Chairman to forward copies of the aforegoing resolutions to the proper quarters."

Proposed by Mr. Noor Mahomed Ayob (Pretoria), seconded by Mr. M. P. Naidoo, and supported by Mr. Dolatrai.

Apart from the movers and supporters of the aforegoing resolutions Messrs. P. K. Naidoo, J. Rovepnen, Habib Motan, E. S. Coovadia, K. J. Tavaria and several delegates from Rustenburg, Pretoria, Standerton, and Vereeniging spoke at length. Mr. L. W. Ritch, who was present, in an impressive speech spoke as follows:—

MR. RITCH'S DENUNCIATION.

"I fully endorse the remarks addressed to this meeting from the chair. The measure presently before the House of Assembly cannot be justified either on the ground of principle or on expediency. A thing is right of it is wrong. No considerations of expediency, even will convert injustice to justice, an unrighteous act to a righteous one. Tyranny, and oppression of the helpless are none the less tyranny and oppression under any other name or label, or because they are imposed or practised by any particular nation or people. We have just concluded a war that was waged in the name of Liberty. We claimed that ye engaged in that titanic struggle to uphold the sacred cause of freedom to protect the weaker and more helpless of the world's peoples from the 'mailed fist", from the compulsion of brute-force; to ensure to them their natural right to evolve the best that is in them on their own lines. To that end, India's children—both from India and from South Africa—contributed no mean share in life and treasure. Their loyalty and self-sacrifice were loudly enough acclaimed in the hour of the Empire's need. The danger being passed, the victory being assured, the recognition they are to receive of the part they took to uphold and preserve liberty, is to be deprived of some portion of their own. They fought for justice, only to find themselves the victims of yet another injustice.

Principle is being trampled under foot in order that the Indians of this Province shall be repressed; in order that their competition in trade shall be eliminated or reduced to the smallest proportions. They are to be relegated to the lowly lot of "hewers of

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Page 7.)

than the grasp of law, and Justice Abdur Rahim's remarks in the course of his minute on Public Services Commission Report to the effect that he was unable to agree to the proposal to do away with the condition of three years' practice at the Bar.

Mr. Crump concluded by saying that apart from the merits of the resolution the whole question was under consideration in the light of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission and the Government could not accept the resolution.

ONLY A FAIR OPPORTUNITY FOR JUDGING.

Mr. Paranjpye replying to the debate said his resolution had led to a very interesting discussion and brought prominently to notice some evils attendant on the existing system. If he had used some strong language it represented the opinion of hundreds of young men which he had attempted to represent accurately. Such opinions might be right or wrong, but they did exist. The Advocate-General had tried to confine himself to the actual terms of the resolution, but that was not right. If the Government wanted to insist on practice at the Bar that should be made effective. After all he only asked that two sub-judges might be appointed direct from passed LL.B.'s every year out of 6 or 7 vacancies. That would be a fair opportunity for judging the success of the proposal. He hoped the Council would pass the resolution, which on being to vote was negatived. On a division 12 voted for and 25 against.

QUESTION OF WAR ALLOWANCE.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas moved:—This Council recommended to Government that the war allowance be granted to Government servants drawing a salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per month on the same scale as is sanctioned for Government servants drawing a salary of less than Rs. 100 per month.

Mr. Harchandrai drew attention to the allowance the municipalities and private bodies were paying and said he thought he would be failing in his duty as a member of the Council if he did not bring to notice the hardship of Government servants. Relief was at present limited to employees drawing Rs. 100 and less. The case of those drawing between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 was really hard in view of abnormal conditions and required looking to.

The Hon. Mr. P. J. Mead briefly explained where Government thought the line should be drawn. It was perfectly obvious that every Government servant drawing a permanent salary must have suffered, but obviously when drawing a higher rate of pay were in position to make economies. When the question of granting war allowance first came up for consideration before Government in 1917 they appointed a committee to go into the matter. The Committee after much deliberation adopted two standards, the one for peons and the other for clerks. It was at the same time considered whether two standards for clerks were necessary, and the Committee eventually came to the conclusion that one was enough, because clerks drawing over Rs. 100 had opportunities in part to make savings and could now effect economies without foregoing essentials. The Committee had not recommended any war allowance for them in the interests of economy in public expenditure.

"ON VERGE OF A FINANCIAL CRISIS."

The Hon. Mr. Curtis said he was in a rather humourous position as the permanent head of the department which swallowed much of war allowances. He had much sympathy with the resolutrion, but as temporary holder of financial portfolio he had to look into public expense involved. They all knew that Government servants drawing between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 had suffered a good deal, but if the proposition involving such large expenditure was accepted, they would be on the verge of a financial crisis. Government were, however, re-considering the matter in view of further increase in prices. It might be possible to increase the limit up to those drawing Rs. 150 and also to reconsider the percentage, but he was afraid there was no alternative in cases higher than Rs. 150. He regretted he could not accept the resolution.

His Excellency in acceording permission to Mr Harchandrai to withdraw the motion, said his fullest sympathy was with it. It was only a question of ways and means and everything possible would be done. The resolution was withdrawn.

In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Jaffer, who was present earlier in the day, the resolution in regard to Mahomedan holidays, standing in his name, fell through.

ENHANCED RATE OF ASSESSMENT.

A very lively debate then followed on the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Upasani recommending that enhanced rates of assessment of land revenue be not introduced in any district in the Presidency proper under the revision settlement unless ryots have had the benefit of the current rates for a period of at least 30 years from the date of settlement under which they were fixed.

The Government opposed the resolution, which was declared lost. On a division a tie seemed possible, 18 having voted for on either side and it looked as if H. E. the President would have to give his casting vote. But as votes were being counted the Hon. Mr. Sethna came in and voted against the resolution giving "Noes", a bare majority of one.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye questioned if Mr. Sethna could vote at such a late stage. His objection was overruled by his Excellency who said any member could vote until the result was actually declared.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

COASTING PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

When the Council resumed after lunch Mr. Curtis was in the chair.

Mr. Paranjpye moved:—"This Council recommends that Government might be pleased to take immediate steps to remedy the grievances of passengers to and from the ports south of Bombay especially with regard to overcrowding on steamers, want of sufficient accommodation on the steamers, and inadequacy of convenience at these ports."

Mr. Paranjpye said the subject matter of the resolution affected a large number of people and it would certainly have come oftener before the Council but for the absence of direct representation from the southern coast areas directly suffering from hardship. The first grievance of overcrowding was a very great hardship. It prevailed not only among 3rd class passengers but even among second and first classes. People were shipped as goods and cattle and when steamers took in an excess number of passengers such violations were winked at.

Mr. Paranjpye next dwelt at length on the inadequate number of steamers. About three lakhs of people in the Bombay city were from the coasting districts in the south. The greater portion of the labour supply came out of these parts. If they wanted to keep labour in Bombay contended they should provide proper steamer accommodation to enable labourers to travel comfortably to and from those ports. Inasmuch as he had not all the details, it was for the Government to find a remedy. Although complaints did exist in regard to coasting passenger traffic in Kathiawar it had at least an alternative railway route.

MONOPOLY OF KILLIC NIXON AND COMPANY.

The speaker proceeding referred to absence of healthy competition and said Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company enjoyed the monopoly of this coasting passenger traffic. He did not want to say anything against the Company but *he* merely wanted to draw attention to the monopoly it enjoyed. A Swadeshi Co-operative concern was started sometime ago with two steamers to partly compete in this coastal traffic, but the two boats were taken away for war purposes after sometime. No doubt a number of vessels belonging to Killick's were also taken away. But the healthy element of competition disappeared and the existing abuse and inconvnience had been felt for long. Mr. Pranjpye then referred to the starting of a rival company which carried passengers free and even distributed sweets, and to its speedy grief. After characterizing that as cut-throat competition, he passed on to describe certain action of Killick Nixon and Co., to which he applied the same epithet. Some years ago the Company were running a small steamer in creek between Roha and Revdhanda. Communication between these places was otherwise circuitous and the steamer communication was really of great help. For some reason the Comany suddenly decided to take off the steamer. The inhabitants of Revdhanda were well-to-do people and so they offered to raise some fifty thousand rupees to buy a steamer and to make over the agency of working to this Company which not only declined but even threated to bring their steamer back again if an indigenous service was started. Under such cut-throat competition some remedy had to be found. It is true Government did not own the steamship company but they could bring influence to bear on them.

Mr. Sale said the Bombay Steam Navigation Company were not carrying passengers in excess of the number. All admitted that to a certain extent, hardships did exist, but the question was purely one of supply of steamers which could not be remedied for sometime to come. Mr. Sale then explained as to what was being done in the way of improvement of ports out of the money collected under the Landing and Wharfage Act.

CASUALTIES IN I. E. F.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The names of the following officers appear in the 868th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Killed: I. A., 2nd-Lieut. G. Allison,

Died of disease:—R. F. A., Lieut. R. Hepburn; R. E., Lieut. A. J. Cook; I. A., Major O. C. J. Stevenson Hamilton.

Wounded:—I. A., Major-General P. Hehir.

(Continued from column 3.)

wood and drawers of water." They are to be deprived of all opportunity to rise above the status presently allotted to them. As a European, jealous of the honour of my own people, I protest against this injustice, this disloyalty to the ideals to which we profess allegiance, and I truly believe that, by my protest, I am performing a greater service to my own people than by remaining silent or acquiescent. Even on the score of expediency, this measure can find no substantial justification. "Unfair competition!" What means this? Surely, if competition is a good thing, as we are as often told it is, the more of it the better. By what standard are we to decide when it is fair and when unfair. Is a millionaire capitalist a fair competitor alongside of a small trader? Moreover, in what way is the Indian trader an unfair competitor? He buys locally, supplies the wants of the poorest. Pays poor wages, we are told. Immensely, and amid insanitary conditions, overworks his assistants. Does he pay poorer wages than are earned by many European girls in some of the largest European stores in this town? Does he live more meanly than his needs demand? Such talk is the talk of ignorance; uninformed criticism. Insanitary premises, overworked assistants, poor wages, these are all remediable by legislation and administration, applicable to all alike, and, in my experience, no less necessary and desirable of application to European employers as to Asiatics. The fact is, there is a deal of hypocricy and commouflage about this anti-Asiatic agitation. The truth is, it is dictated by motives that are wholly selfish and sordid. It is being advanced under false colours, and I for one am utterly ashamed of it."—*Indian Opinion.*

LATEST CABLES.

EXECUTION OF BUGGA RATANCHAND.

MR. MONTAGU ORDERS POSTPONEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 10.

Mr. Montagu has ordered postponement of the execution of Bugga Ratanchand, in connection with the Amritsar Riots pending immediate appeal to the Privy Council.

HOW R. 34 LANDED

DETAILS OF THE VOYAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 10.

A telegram from Mineola says, R. 34 was first sighted emerging from a sea mist. It encircled the aerodrome at a height of a thousand feet until it learned by wireless telephone that everything was in readiness for landing. A member of the crew then dropped by parachute to superintend the arrangements for mooring, which were effected in ten minutes with the assistance of five hundred British and American soldiers and sailors. The commander of the airship, Major Scott, first alighted. He plainly showed strain. The crew were haggard and unshaven and their eyes were bloodshot, but all were quite happy.

The return trip will be begun as early as possible, probably on Tuesday. Replenishing of supplies of petrol and hydrogen has already begun.

The navigating officer in a statement said it was almost a miracle they arrived after the previous night's experience. With a limited knowledge of the weather conditions Trans-Atlantic flying was most dangerous.

LOG OF R. 34.

The log of R. 34 is a most interesting record of the voyage giving a graphic account of the life on board. Nearly every entry speaks of cloudy conditions obscuring view of the water, which was rarely seen except at brief intervals. Nothing was seen except at brief intervals. Nothing was sighted on the surface except two icebergs. The airship was alternately either ploughing through dense fog or soaring in sunshine above thick cloud carpet or speeding between upper and lower layers of the clouds. Land was first sighted for a moment at 1/50 in the afternoon of the 4th, after which cloud conditions improved.

The log records flying eight hundred feet above huge pine forests, the scent of which the crew inhaled with delight. The crew lived in a comparative comfort, breakfast consisting of ham and eggs for each and tea and other meals of beef, potatoes, chocolate, etcetera, cooked in the engine exhaust. A gramophone was playing the latest jazz tunes. The most popular feature was the sleeping arrangements consisting of cosy hammocks swung in the interior of the hull. There was little noise or vibration. The crew worked in two watches of fifteen each.

DEVASTATED AREA IN FRANCE

GERMANS INTERESTED IN COMPLAINTS OF SUFFERERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 8.
Recd., 1 a.m., July 10.

The Havas Agency states that M. Clemenceau during the personal visit to the devastated area assured the sufferers from the German depradations that Germany would pay the whole sum exacted as reaparations by the Peace Treaty. The Germans are reported to be very much interested in the complaints made to the French Government by the inhabitants of the devastated areas that reconstruction is proceeding slowly; they believe that if the Germans were to assist in rebuilding, they would obtain an opportunity of creating a better feeling towards themselves.

TRIAL OF EX-KAISER.

HINDENBURG'S LETTER TO MARSHAL FOCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 8.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 10.

Concerning the trial of the Kaiser von Hindenburg has addressed a letter to Marshal Foch whom he addresses as that "Supreme Chief of the French Army which for centuries has been heedful of the maintenance of the real traditions of veritable honour in war and achivalrous sentiments."

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presided at the meeting of the Legislative Council at the Council Hall on Tuesday, Poona.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd held a Reception at Government House on Tuesday evening, Poona.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi has gone to Lahore for giving evidence before the Defence of India Tribunal in connection with the trial of Lala Goverdhandas.

On relief by Sardar Kanta Raj Urs as Dewan of Mysore, Mr. A. R. Bannerji, I.C.S., who officiates at present, is to be placed on special duty till the end of this month, after which he will be granted two months' privilege leave.

INFLUENZA IN RANGOON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 8.

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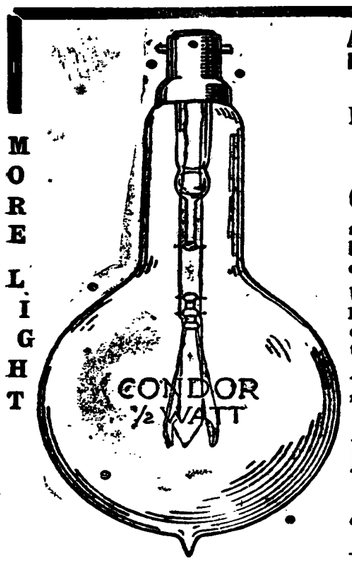

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SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

TO HAND OVER CHARGE AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 8.

The Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair, Member for Education, left Simla to-day. It is understood he will make over the charge at Madras and an announcement of his successor is shortly expected. Among those present at the station to bid him farewell were Sir George Lowndes, Sir George Barnes, Mr. H. Sharp, Mr. De La Fosse, Mr. R. B. Gall. Mr. J. M. Mitra, Mr. G. Anderson, Khan Mayuttullah Khan and Mr. A. C. Gupta.

It is strongly rumoured in Simla that Sir Claude Hill on return from leave will take over the portfolio of the Education Department, and an Indian gentleman of proved experience and administrative ability will succeed him in the Revenue and Agriculture Department.

VIRAMGAM RIOT CASE.

FURTHER HEARING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 7.

The Special Tribunal reassembling this morning proceeded with the trial of those accused of having taken part in the Viramgam riots of April 12th.

The next witness for the prosecution Mr. Caldicott, Assistant Collector, Salt and Excise Department at Kharagoda—a village some 15 miles away from Viramgam, examined, deposed that having received news of the riots from Mr. Preston, Police Superintendent, he proposed to him to gather as many men as could be available. After taking such men as he could witness next went to the engine shed and requested the engine driver to take him and his men to Viramgam. They were 54 in all. On their arriving at the place which was a mile and a half away from the Viramgam station, he received a danger-signal and learnt that two of the rails were removed. He had to walk up to the station. On arriving there he saw the yard full of a riotous mob from one end to the other. The rioters were looting the waggons. Witness and his men pointed their guns at them, and discharged two volleys in the air. Having left the guard at the stationmaster's house he proceeded to the Kutchery which he heard was put on fire, through the Munsi gate. Witness on his way found the people running up the side-roads. On reaching the Kutchery he found two dead bodies, one in the corridor and the other behind the barricade. The two other persons that were found wounded, were put up in the lock-up. While passing, he found a bag full of rupees and two swords which he handed over to the police. He saw three policemen there and could not say what they were doing. He did not see any town police on that day anywhere. The next witness who deposed was Manilal Chhotalal, Police Head Constable. Witness said that the *panchnama* shown to him was made by him. He further deposed that he attended the meeting at the Kashi Vishwanath Dharamshala where 2,000 people must have collected to hear Messrs. Jagjiwan Gandhi and Dr. Hariprasad, who hailed from Ahmedabad to exhort them to be Satyagrahis and to condemn the Rowlatt Bills and advised to civilly disobey the Black Act. Witness took notes of the proceedings of that meeting. The Chairman, Mr. Keshavlal, left the meeting somewhat earlier. He could not say why he left earlier.

"BEAT AND BURN."

The Head Police Constable, Mohmed Dawood, was the next witness examined. He deposed that when the riots broke out on that day he was at his house. On hearing gun-shots he went out to enquire of the Fouzdar and the other policemen what the shots meant. He passed by the Golvadi gate by the Parkota Street and the girls' school where Keshavlal Karkun's room was burning. The rioters were standing outside and shouting "beat and burn." He next saw the Municipal office and the Fouzdar's Kutchery on fire. He saw two of them, Malik and Abdulla, accused Nos. 1 and 59 in this case, saying "beat and burn" and carrying sticks in their hands. Witness was asked by the Fouzdar to take notes of the meeting of the 11th April at the Kashi Vishwanath Dharamshala. Mr. Chhotalal, a local pleader, was the chairman. Mahatma Gandhi's message was read out there.

Vadilal Dayaram, a cotton dealer, was the next witness examined. He deposed that he entreated the riotous mob to spare the Fouzdar's house from fire as his own house being adjoined would also be thereby burnt. He saw accused Nos. 1, 5, 6 and 8/ taking foremost part in the riots. He identified them all, though they were mixed up with the other accused.

Then Narotamdas Chhagan, goods clerk, who was examined, deposed that he used to live in the town. On the day of the riots he saw, while returning home, two mobs of rioters going from the station to the town. The rioters were armed with sticks and *dharias* and shouting "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai." He identified accused Nos. 8, 34 and 43, as the leaders of the mob. After this Ali Sultan, municipal peon, examined, deposed he saw the Fouzdar's office on fire. Thereupon he closed the doors of his office and came out to see what was happening. He saw accused Manilal pouring kerosine and accused Malik and Vadilal moving to and fro in the mob armed with sticks and shouting "beat and burn."

Manilal Kuberdas, cotton merchant, next examined, deposed that he went to the warehouse opposite the Kutchery on the day of the riots, just as he used to go there formerly. He had on that day gone to one Samlal's house which is adjoining the warehouse for demanding money. He saw a mob of rioters going and coming on that road. He found accused Nos. 8, 11, 31, 32 and 36 as the looters of deceased Keshavlal's house. The case is proceeding.

LAHORE SENTENCES.

EARNEST APPEAL TO VICEROY FOR MITIGATION.

The following telegram was sent on the 8th instant to his Excellency the Viceroy by Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Sir D. E. Wacha:—

"Pray most earnestly and respectfully your Excellency may be graciously pleased to mitigate cruel severity of sentences on Harkisonlal, Rambhuj Chowdry, Dunichund and others convicted last week by Lahore and Amritsar Martial Law Commissions. Sentences regarded with horror by Indian public opinion."

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

(From a Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, July 3.

Babu Hari Mohun Roy assisted by Durga Pershad of the Saharanpur Bar argued before the Special Tribunal on Wednesday, the individual cases of three accused mohants and two sirdars.

In dealing with the case of Lala Jagganath Pershad (son of Rai Bahadur Govind Jash), Municipal Commissioner, Hardwar Union and Treasurer of Bijnor District, he pointed out that from his position as a Government servant and, being the son of a title-holder, it was very improbable that he should have joined in such a conspiracy or sympathised in such a movement. He argued that Lala Jagganath Pershad, being an influential and respectable person of Kanhal, would have surely been noticed by the officials present at Katarpur on the 18th if he had gone there. He referred to the evidence of the Circle-Inspector and Durbarra Singh, second officer, Jawalpur, the Tahsildar of Roorkee, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Roorkee and some police constables of Roorkee, who stated definitely that they had not seen him on the 18th.

He then dealt with the evidence. The approver did not mention his name in connection with any meeting or conspiracy at Kankhal alleged to have been held on the 16th and 17th September. He further said that the approver, who alleged to have been in almost all the places at Katarpur on the day of the riot, did not notice the accused anywhere, nor was he seen on the way to and from Kankhal. Then he criticised the evidence as to his presence at Katarpur on the 18th of September and pointed out that among the officials, Inspector Masi Ullah is the only person who named him, but when cross-examined, he could not give any details as to where he saw him, what he saw him doing or anything like that, thereby indicating that the witness' mind was quite blank as regards this particular individual and that he had mistaken his presence on the 17th and spoke to his being there on the 18th on account of a note of his name in the Sub-Inspector's note book under date the 18th, which was probably made on account of the accused's admitted visit to Katarpur on his way back from his Zemindary at Chandpur on the 17th of September. The other two police constables, who supported Masi Ullah, were examined, one on the 30th September and the other on the 16th October, and both belonged to Jewalpur, the thana of Masi Ullah. The other constables who now identified him never named him to the police. It was further pointed out that out of the villagers who named or identified him, only one man, Rahim Bux described him to the police in his statement as a son of Lala Govind Jash. The others neither named him nor described him in their statements to the police, though they admitted that they knew him, one of them being an old servant of his. It was pointed out that on evidence like this it would be very unsafe to convict the man of the serious offence with which he was charged. The statement of Rahim Bux regarding the specific charge of murder was quite uncorroborated by any other witness, although there were three other witnesses about the same transaction. It was also pointed out to the Court that the Circle Inspector speaking of this man Jagganath Pershad in his evidence that he addressed the Hindus and told them "If you are so keen on fighting you better go and enlist in the war" thereby showing the state of mind of accused who had discouraged all idea of violence being used by the mob that had collected there.

Further he dealt with the individual cases of the accused mohants and sirdars in the same manner and criticised the evidence adduced against each one of them characterising it as unworthy of acceptance by the Court. He had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 8th July 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.667	Inch
Temperature of Air	82.4	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.9	"
Dew Point	77.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.856	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9	"
Minimum do	79.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW.WSW.	
Movement of Wind	184	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.06	Inch
Total fall during month	9.41	"
Do. do. year	32.87	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th	0.16	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m	ft	in.	July	h.	m	ft	in
Wed.	9	m	9	23	25	4	9	m	2	1	18	3
			8	18a	24	3			8	52a	31	4
Thur.	10	m	10	9	26	1	10	m	2	49	17	7
			9	21a	24	7			8	46a	20	9
Fri.	11	m	10	46	26	10	11	m	3	33	17	1
			10	10a	25	2			4	32a	20	1
Sat.	12	m	11	20	27	7	12	m	4	14	16	6
			10	53a	25	8			5	18a	19	5
Sun.	13	m	11	53	28	3	13	m	4	54	16	0
			11	34a	26	3			5	51a	18	10
Mon.	14						14	m	5	33	15	9
			0	25a	28	7			6	27a	15	4
Tues.	15	m	0	14	26	8	15	m	6	11	15	8
			0	56a	28	10			7	1a	17	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jul 9	(Wednesday)	Sunrise	6h. 8m.	Sunset	7h. 20m
" 10	(Thursday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 20m
" 11	(Friday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 20m
" 12	(Saturday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 20m
" 13	(Sunday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 20m
" 14	(Monday)	"	6h. 9m.	"	7h. 19m
" 15	(Tuesday)	"	6h. 9m.	"	7h. 19m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47·2m. a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	32·2m. a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	33·0m p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10m.	51·4m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th July, 1919, was 29.837 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hour on Wednesday, the 9th July 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.18in. of rain Skies are clear except in the extreme eastern districts where moderate to heavy cloud is present. Humidity is locally below normal. Temperature is generally above the average in the area of clear skies, the excess being considerable in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally, Jhansi reporting 0.43in. and Cawnpore 0.70in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity remains above normal. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable defect; night temperature is also below the average at a few stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity continues below normal in east Rajputana, where temperature is slightly above the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded round the Gulf of Cambay and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature is locally above the average in the south of Gujarat and of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred in the northern and eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 1.22in., Saugor 0.89in., Hoshangabad 0.60in. and Raipur 0.81in Skies are moderately or heavily clouded

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Humidity is above normal in the north of the division. Day temperature has risen to the normal except at a few stations in the north where it continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.21in., Ratnagiri 0.33in. Mormugao 1.41in. and Karwar 0.49in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Night temperature continues above normal at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 1.16in. of rain and Nizamabad 0.43in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been more active on the west coast and the central parts of the country, but has weakened in the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in north Malabar, the Konkan and the north and east of the Central Provinces, and local in Mysore, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, north Hyderabad, the United Provinces and the east Punjab. Day temperature continues low in the United Provinces, but has risen to the normal in the Central Provinces and is again rising in the Punjab.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable in the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th July, 1919.

Fairly heavy rain fell yesterday in the east of the United Provinces and the neighbouring districts of Central India and Bihar. Elsewhere the monsoon was weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam Bihar, the east of the United Provinces and Central India East, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the west of the United Provinces, the west coast of the Peninsula and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Akyab three inches; Tavoy, Moulmein, Rangoon one and a half; Bassein two; Kyaukpyu four; Toungoo, Myitkyina one; Cherrapunji, Barisal three; Purnea, Darbhanga two; Patna, Bahraich one and a half; Lucknow one; Nowgong, Sutna three.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY the 9th of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (8th)	93.2	88.0	81		0	
Jask	93.4	81.2	87		0	−0.07
Muskat						
Do. (8th)	97.6	86.6	77		0	−0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.0	87.5	63		0	−1.13
Rawalpindi	107.5	76.0	47	0.38		−3.36
Lahore	109.6	84.1	57	0		−3.15
Bhesat	107.5	88.9	46	0.11		−2.68
Ambala	94.9	77.1	77	0.18	2.71	−3.57
Delhi	98.8	81.4	75	0.18		−5.42
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.6	78.1	89	0.09	2.53	−2.59
Mainpuri	84.3	74.5	94		4.81	−1.22
Jhansi	92.4	77.0	80	0.43	5.34	−2.79
Cawnpore	80.8	75.4	98	0.70	6.45	+1.44
Allahabad	82.6	77.6	86		5.89	−2.56
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	110.3	83.8	65		0	−0.39
Karachi	87.2	81.9	84		0.01	−1.30
Ajmer	96.2	80.9	67		0.66	−3.41
Jaipur	98.9	68.5	54		1.59	−2.89
Kotah	95	68.8	58		3.47	−1.77
Mount Abu	77.0	66.6	95		2.90	−8.08
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.4	81.3	76		0.49	−2.68
Dwarka	86.8	82.2	78		0.91	−3.27
Veraval	94.8	80.8	85		2.24	−3.58
Rajkot	95.4	81.2	67		2.40	−4.71
Bhavnagar Para	97.4	80.8	66		2.65	−4.04
Surat	88.4	81.1	79		14.26	+0.95
Ahmedabad	97.2	79.8	75		3.27	−1.13
Deesa	98.4	80.8	77		4.70	+0.30
Neemuch	89.7	77.6	72		2.93	−3.0
Indore	85.5	73.6	78	0.05	14.49	+0.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.9	75.9	89	1.22	12.58	−0.16
Saugor	82.6	75.0	86	0.89	7.34	−2.58
Hoshangabad	84.5	74.8	89	0.60	15.42	+6.08
Khandwa	84.5	74.7	79	0.02	9.21	+1.07
Akola	86.2	76.4	79		11.60	+4.20
Amraoti	84.0	74.9	83		9.50	+0.47
Nagpur	84.4	76.5	76	0.08	24.13	+9.58
Chanda	88.3	76.8	76	0.45	16.62	+5.52
Raipur	81.3	75.9	88	0.81	0.76	+18.97
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.3	78.4	88	0.21	32.92	+5.68
Ratnagiri	84.1	77.3	85	0.33	30.65	+0.59
Marmugao	85.2	..	88	1.41	35.44	+4.78
Karwar	84.9	79.2	85	0.49	36.31	−14.45
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.5	73.8	79	..	6.59	+0.60
Ahmednagar	84.2	70.9	85	..	7.48	+1.17
Poona	7..	70.8	89	0.15	5.35	−1.19
Sholapur	91.8	72.6	78	..	11.18	+5.12
Bijapur	87.6	71.5	75	..	4.62	−0.72
Belgaum	73.7	68.0	95	1.16	13.63	+1.10
Aurangabad	85.6	72.0	81	..	4.73	−2.59
Nizamabad (Indur	90.9	75.4	69	0.43	5.31	+0.65
Hyderabad	90.3	74.0	69	0.12	11.37	+0.23
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	83.4	74.2	89	0.45	30.39	−19.25
Calicut	81.8	75.7	95	0.96	31.58	−12.32
Cochin	84.7	75.7	88	0.07	25.74	−9.05
Colombo	86.4	78.8	85	..	3.75	−5.45
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.2	79.9	68	..	4.08	−2.60
Bellary	91.6	77.5	61	..	1.73	−0.66
Cuddapah	97.0	76.7	70	0.13	4.04	+0.02
Madras	100.7	78.2	62	0.00	4.32	+1.43
Bangalore	84.9	65.1	56	0.10	4.14	−0.08
Coimbatore	89.9	70.9	84	..	1.47	−0.66
	100.5	79.6	58	..	.12	−0.71
	100.0	81.1	71	..	8.23	+1.41

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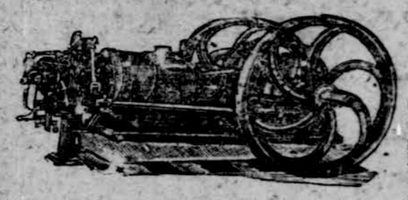

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